INSURANCE
No business has thrived like insurance during last 10 years.
18

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.
16

VOL. XVIII NO. 257— BOMBAY FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

LORD IRWIN'S "FRIENDSHIP" UNMASKED

Dominion Status In Distant Future

GOVT. OF INDIA'S REACTIONARY DESPATCH

"Parliament Can't Part With Power"

"EXECUTIVE HAS NEVER HITHERTO RELIED ON POPULAR SUPPORT"

Admission Of Strength Behind National Demand.

"EVEN MINORITY COMMUNITIES SHARE IN BROAD NATIONALIST ASPIRATIONS"

The Government of India's Despatch on the Simon Commission Report has been released for publication. It frankly admits that Parliament at present cannot afford to part with power and that the Executive in India had never hitherto relied on the popular support for its acton and policy.

Giving a brief survey of the political forces working in the country the Despatch expresses surprise at the support given by the commercial community of Bombay to the Civil Disobedience movement and takes satisfaction at the thought that "the larger landlords still retain their traditional authority." The agricultural classes are paid a left-handed compliment by saying that "they have no informed conception of the political problem of India" while industrial workers are dubbed as ignorant and uneducated But says the Despatch. "Small landlords cannot be regarded as forming part of unthinking masses and Gujrat affords an illustration of this." Tribute is paid to the power of the Indian Press.

Referring to the strength behind the national demand for Self-Government the Despatch admits that "there is a substantial measure of support from the educated Hindus" and "there is little doubt also that minority communities have shown unmistakeable sympathy with their views."

Coming to the question of constitutional changes the Despatch says the Government have accepted the "principle of a growing constitution and an ultimate federation of All-India and a partnership between India and Great Britain in the administration," according to past promises in Parliament.

As regards Central Government the Despatch says that the "two extreme positions of no responsibility at the Centre and complete Self-Government are impossible. A so-called strong Central Government would no doubt be strong in the sense that it could count on getting its own way, but it would be wholy deprived of that element of strength which comes from the support of public opinion."

There is much lip-sympathy for what is called "partnership in place of subordination, but the power is concentrated in the hands of the Viceroy and not the Assembly, on the plea that the Government of India would be capable of acting in "domestic matters on its own initiative free to pursue its own policy."

The Despatch states that it is not possible to part with powers possessed by Parliament over India's defence, foreign affairs and internal security but is even averse to give Indians freedom to shape policies regarding tariff, commercial matters and management of railways which ultimately must subordinate themselves to the wishes of Parliament.

"If India is not entirely" independent "it is due to circumstances with which every one is familiar says the Despatch. But the Government would set no" artificial or statutory barrier to the natural evolution, "and concludes with the hope that the entire Indian opinion would be ready to recognise "the special interests of Parliament," meaning that the British Parliament will be the final arbiter of the destinies of India.

The Despatch is signed by Lord Irwin and his whole Cabinet.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13.

"The recommendations of the Indian Statutory Commission as to the provincial constitutions with which in general we agree represent a generous response to the popular demand for provincial autonomy. Our proposals for the Centre are in amplification of the plan put forward by the Commission and the essence of these proposals is that Parliamentary control should be of such a nature as to establish partnership in place of subordination". This is how the Government of India in their despatch released for publication to-day portray the general results of the constitutional scheme they have propounded. The despatch which is unanimous reviews comprehensively the Simon Report and allied documents and offers detailed criticism and recommendations which embrace the entire field covered by the Statutory Enquiry. Interest in the despatch is centred not merely round the proposals for the Central Executive buting the pros and cons of some of the controversial issues with Government's own tendencies on the subject leaves the question to be further explored by the Conference. Views expressed in the despatch are on the whole emphatic but not dogmatic.

SIMON SEVEN'S WORK PRAISED.

The despatch first acknowledges that the report of the Indian Statutory Commission contains proposals of far-reaching significance and crucial importance affording the most convenient and indeed the inevitable method of approach. "We have further studied the reports of Provincial Committees and Indian Central Committee and have had the advantage of seeing many suggestions made by individual thinkers in India and the scheme prepared by All-Parties Conference in 1928 commonly known as the Nehru Report which though it has for various reasons ceased to occupy the forefront of the political stage nevertheless remains as the most authoritative and detailed exposition of views of constitutional nationalists that has yet been put forward. We have also paid due regard to the opinions that have been expressed in India since the publication of the report of the Commission and the most recent developments of this opinion will no doubt be placed before His Majesty's Government by the delegates at the Round Table Conference. Finally we have received and transmitted by enclosure to this despatch weighty views expressed by Local Governments".

POLITICAL FORCES.

The despatch begins with a brief survey of the political forces in India. It says that the political classes consist largely of professional classes and their thought is profoundly influenced and unified by writings of press. Again a common desire for changes in the form of government acts as an inducement to preserve a united front and to keep in the background such differences as exist. Caste and family attachments are of peculiar strength and close intimacy of social relations promotes a common outlook. As for commercial classes the feeling that the improvement of trade and industry is to be sought through political channels is a development of comparatively recent times but the commercial community of Bombay has been lending support both moral and material to the movement in defiance of law which might have been expected to have no attraction for those whose interests depend on stable and peaceful conditions. Larger landin the provincial sphere too. The despatch after summarising the Local Government's views put forward interesting alternative suggestions on many subjects including Finance, Franchise, Communal and Special Representation, and Enlarged Scheme of Frontier Reform. Arrangement of subjects follows the line adopted in the Simon Report and the despatch runs to 208 pages with 50 pages of appendices. The despatch is forwarded "for the consideration of His Majesty's Government as a preliminary to the discussions which will shortly take place at the Round Table Conference" and contains the Government of India's views "on the further progress which might now be made towards the development of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire". The despatch throughout takes into calculation impending discussions at the Round Table Conference and after presen-

(Continued on page 7.)

MAHATMAJI'S HEALTH.

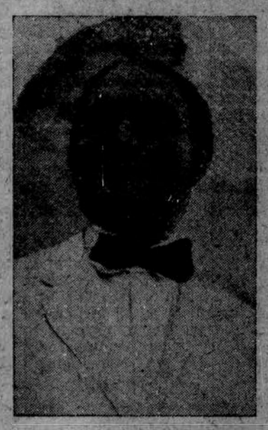
—:o:—

Mira writes in "Young India.": In his letter to me of 26th October Gandhiji reports of himself and Kaka Saheb as follows:

"We are both keeping good health. I weighed last Thursday 105 lbs. and Kaka 117."

In earlier letter Gandhiji writes of his spinning: "I am making daily progress," and then of his carding. "The carding gives real music. Vithal wrote saying, that we should use a candal for dressing the gut instead of leaves. This change has made the gut give much better results. I wish those who have new experiences will pass them on to me. Whatever are feasible 'here,' I shall certainly try."

"I hope to finish the hymns (Bhajanavali) earlier than I had expected," is the P. S. to his letter of this week.



"Chronicle" Photo

Mr. Joseph Bennie, the new President of the Bombay "War" Council.

CITY CORPORATION ADJOURNED.

—:o:—

Protest Against Conviction Of War Council

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday adjourned without transacting any business to mark their protest against the convictions of the members of the War Council. Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji moved the proposition which was seconded by Mr. M. N. Talpade. The proposition was carried 'nem con'.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS ARREST AND JAILED ON THURSDAY

Mr. Ramappa was arrested at the G.P.O. for distributing pamphlets. He was tried and sentenced to seven and a half months R. I.

Mr. Shanker Sudke was arrested at the Mazagaon Post Office for distributing leaflets

Mr. Shamba Vaijappa was arrested at the Clare Road Post Office for distributing leaflets.

Mr. Ramji Dhondu was arrested at the Lady Jamshedji Road Post Office.

Mr. Pandu Masnya Bade was arrested at the Mahim Post Office.

Mr. Beliram Naravan Hale was arrested at the Dharavi Post Office.

Mr. Shiva Kashiram Amre was arrested at the Cadell Road Post Office.

Messrs. Mohanbhai Tale and Shanker Mahadev who were arrested at the E. Spinner & Co. for picketing to-day were sentenced to 6 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default 6 weeks more.

One volunteer named M. Pichanna was arrested at Mandvi while picketing to-day at 3 p.m.

Volunteers Jailed

VILE PARLE, Nov. 13.

Mr. Ratilal N. Desai, a prominent worker of the Upnagar Satyagraha Camp who was arrested on 10th instan was sentenced yesterday by Mr. Fernandes, the Bandra City Magistrate to six months' R. I. and placed in "B" class.

Another volunteer, named Patwardhan was also sentenced by the same Magistrate to 3 months R. I., for selling Upnagar Satyagraha Bulletin.

Shriyut Chandulal Vrijlal Patdikar, Secretary of the Ghatkopar Congress Committee, and two other volunteers were sentenced by the Kurla Magistrate on the 11th instant to seven and a half months' R. I. each.

Smt. Nawazben Havewala, Dictator of the Vile Parle Camp, has proceed to Gujarat to study the situation there and will return before the end of this week.

FIRST CHRISTIAN PRESIDENT OF "WAR COUNCIL"

—:o:—

An Old Friend Of "Mac"

BRIEF LIFE SKETCH OF JOS BENNIE

Mr. Joseph Bennie hails from Mangalore and is a resident of Bombay for about 30 years. He is a well-known and very popular figure among the Kanarites, the Bombay Christians and the South Indian residents in Bombay. He is a staunch Nationalist and a Trade Unionist.

Mr. Bennie's professional interests were in the Insurance business in the first phase of his life. In the second decade they were transferred to Journalism, where he became an ardent disciple of the late Mr. W. T. Stead, the Editor of the 'Review of Reviews". During this second phase he travelled in Europe and stayed in England owing to journalistic work and taking a deep interest in Socialism and the Trade Union Movement.

LIVED WITH "MAC."

While in England Mr. Bennie lived with "Mac." who is now the "Socialist" Premier of Great Britain.

In the third phase of his career he was launched in the Shipping business and is a member of B. B. N. Co's staff at present.

Mr. Bennie is a keen student of civics, economics and ancient history.

When the Nationalist Christian Party was started early this year, Mr. Bennie joined it and identified himself whole-heartedly with it, and was recently elected the President of the Party by the unanimous vote of the members.

In the past Mr. Bennie was a member on the Managing Committees of the Catholic Gymkhana and the Kanara Catholic Association, and is now the Joint Secretary of the B.B.N. Co., Employees' Union.

FIVE MONTHS FOR GIVING ROOMS TO CONGRESS

—:o:—

Mr. Nagindas Jailed.

A sentence of five months' rigorous imprisonment was passed by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court on Thursday afternoon in convicting Mr. Nagindas Purshottam on charges under Section 17 clause (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

It was stated that the accused allowed the use three of his rooms for the office of the B.P.C.C. at Daryastan Lane, Mandvi, Bombay. He was arrested by the Police on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Barodia conducted the prosecution. Mr. Raje, Deputy Inspector, Pydhownie and Inspector Chowdhary of the C.I.D. and four others were examined for the prosecution.

The accused pleaded "not guilty" to the charge. But he did not call any defence witnesses.

The evidence showed that the accused was occupying three rooms on the fourth floor of the Ratanji Kanji House in Daryastan Lane on October 16 and that on the same day he allowed these rooms to be used for the office of the B.P.C.C. The opening ceremony was performed by Sjt. Osman Sobani, the then President of the "War Council".

The Magistrate found the accused guilty under both the charges and sentenced him to five months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

GOVT. INTERFERENCE WITH SHERIFF'S RIGHTS RESENTED.

Citizen's Meeting On Azad Maidan

C. I. D. MEN AT INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER OFFICE

Charni Road Girl Picketers Jailed.

Expressions of keen resentment at the attitude of the Government, in interfering with the Sheriff's freedom to convene a citizen's meeting at their request, marked the proceedings of a meeting of prominent signatories to the requisition that was sent to the Sheriff recently requesting him to call a public meeting of the citizens to condemn the police methods on October 25. "Black Sunday".

UNINVITED VISITORS.

The meeting was held in camera, and even the pressmen were not allowed to be present. A pair of police officers one of whom belonged to the C.I.D. tried to get access to the meeting, or at least to collect news about the proceedings. Some time before the proceedings commenced they entered the office of the Indian Merchants Chamber and waited outside the room in which the meeting was to be held, posing themselves as pressmen. When they were asked which paper they represented one of them said that they were "Chronicle" representatives.

Their reply did not satisfy the man in charge of the arrangements and the presence of a "Chronicle" representative who arrived just in time made them confess that they were C.I.D. men on duty and left the place saying that if it were not a public meeting they were not keen on attending it.

About 30 to 40 prominent signatories to that requisition including Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. Harjivan Valji, Mr. Ramchandra Iver, Mr. J. K. Mehta and others met in the Indian Merchants Chamber on Thursday evening to consider what steps should be taken to protest against the incidents on "Black Sunday" in view of the Sheriff's refusal to call a citizens' meeting. Mr. Lalji Naranji presided.

PUBLIC MEETING TO BE CALLED.

After a heated discussion of lasting for about an hour it was decided to call a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay at the earliest opportunity and if possible on next Saturday to condemn the excesses of the police. It is probable that the meeting will be held on the Azad Maidan as that is supposed to be the most fitting place as it was there that the police assaults took place.

The requisitionists are again meeting to-day (Friday) at 2-30 p.m. at the Indian Merchants Chamber to fix the exact date, time and place of the meeting, to elect a President and to confirm the resolutions that have been discussed at a previous meeting.

GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE RESENTED.

After the decision to hold a public meeting, the Sheriff's reply to Mr. Ramchandra Iyer informing that he was precluded by Government rules. from convening a public meeting demanded by the requisitionists for severe criticism. It tained by a numbe that the Governm tion with the entirely un It was though of

than sixty thousand of Bombay's citizens.

Some of the speakers suggested that the Sheriff should be asked to explain the rules which guided his conduct in this respect and if they were found to be so hard and fast as not to allow him the freedom to respect the wishes of thousands of citizens, the Sheriffdom should be requested to resign his post.

WHAT ARE THE PRINCIPLES

Finally it was unanimously decided that a communication should be sent to the Sheriff requesting him to inform the public of the principles which govern him in the matter of convening public meetings when he is requested to do so by the citizens.

MR. OSMAN SOBANI AND OTHERS TRANSFORED TO NASIK JAIL

Mr. Osman Sobani, Maulana Mohamed Ismail Surti, Mr. B. N. Mehishri, Mr. Nagindas Master, Mr. Bhuta and one more Satyagrahi prisoner who were undergoing their sentences in the Arthur Road Jail were removed to Nasik Jail on Thursday. They left for Nasik by the Calcutta Mail at 4-45 p.m.

It is understood that Mr. Osman Sobani who was in 'B' class has now been transferred to 'A' class. All the Satyagrahi prisoners looked quite cheerful and in their best spirits.

GIRL PICKETERS JAILED

Some foreign cloth shops at New Charni Road, Bombay, opened their doors on Thursday morning and were immediately picketed by women in orange coloured sarees.

It will be recalled that after the arrests of women some days ago all the foreign cloth shops in the locality remained closed as a protest. It appears that some of the owners rather than see women picketers arrested in front of their shops, decided to keep their shops closed indefinitely.

On Thursday two or three shops out of 10 or 12 were open. At about 12.30 the police arrested two women pickets who were picketing the shops.

Both the pickets were placed before Mr. Indravadan Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, the same afternoon and charged with being members of an unlawful Association, namely the Desh Sevika Sangh. They were:—

Mrs. Jamkubai Padamsi and Mrs. Jethibai Anandji.

NO MOLESTATION.

Sergeant Taylor giving stated that he noticed picketing shops at Road at 11-20 a watch on the and then tomer accus

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SH

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on pay-payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Sixteen Words and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows, Box No. .....Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—An M.A. with English and Sanskrit for the Maharani Chimnabai Mahila Pathshala (Karve College for Indian Women), Baroda for three months. The appointment is likely to be extended. Apply with qualifications etc. and the least salary expected, to the undersigned. The gentleman selected by the Committee will be required to join duties immediately. G. M. Tambe, Secretary, Stree Kelavani Mandal, Madhav Niwas Kharivav Road, Baroda.
A 1989

WANTED—DISTRIBUTORS all over India for selling "Golconda", a combined washing and Toilet soap manufactured by H. E. H. The Nizam's Government Soap Factory. Sole Agents: Hamid Trading Co., Bholguda, Secunderabad, Deccan.
A R3588

WANTED SEVERAL ORGANISING Managers on a salary of Rs. 100 per month to distribute loans in Mofussil according to Loan Scheme of the Bank. More than Rs. 1,00,000 (One Lakh) have been invested during the last few months. Only the selected candidates shall get the full particulars. No personal interview will be allowed before selection. Application stating qualifications and age should be forwarded to the Calcutta office of the Bank The MIDLAND BANK (INDIA) LTD., 8, Canning Street, Calcutta
A

Situations Wanted

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTS CLERK, knowing typewriting desires SPARE TIME WORK in Bombay. Can help in management of farm, house or landed property. Can coach up children in Marathi and English. Excellent references. Apply Box No. 431, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
B R 3673

Trade Announcement.

WANTED—Those interested in the disposal of Swadeshi Goods to know that an absolutely certain proposition is offered for their sale. Apply Box No. 428 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R3662

TO PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY—Jams, Jellies, Preserves, etc., foreign style requires help Rs. 500 repayable monthly. Apply to Box No. 432, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 3674

SALE of valuable Fur- by Wind Gate 16th Novem- Hill Road, 3665

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

FOR SALE—PRESS MACHINERY, Iron Beams, Girders, Rams suitable for Factories, etc., also a large quantity of old Iron Building and other materials. Apply Post Box 928.
N R 3539

FOR SALE—MACHINERY such as German made Dying plants, Mercerizing machines, Electric generating portable plant, etc., Apply sharp Post Box 928.
C R3540

Profession.

PROFESSIONAL CINEMA PHOTOGRAPHY TAUGHT; Cameras accessories given for practice, moderate fees; good prospects for youths. Post Office Box No. 2076.
P R 3668

Educational

MATRIC STUDENTS. SUCCESS GUARANTEED—Cheap EXPERT TUITION by Post. Apply, with Two-Anna Stamps. Box No. 425, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R3652

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London diploma in one month taught free by Post December Examination. Apply prospectus PAITHANKER, 262 Budhawar, Poona City.
M R 3576

QUALIFY Your SONS and DAUGHTERS for Secretarial, Accounting, Shorthand, Advocates' positions at GREGG COLLEGE, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.
M 1986

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—Large and small airy commodious RESIDENTIAL or OFFICE FLATS, with all modern conveniences, at Medows Street. For rent and other particulars apply Box No. 429, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.
C R3667

FLATS, OFFICES and ROOMS available soon in Mahendra Mansions (formerly Watson's Hotel), Esplanade Road. Lift, Fans, Airy, decent. Central. Rent reasonable. Apply AGENT, there.
C R3673

AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY—Large and small GARAGES in Old Body Guards Lines at Chowpaty near Bandstand at reduced rents. Apply Mr. MISTRI. 2nd floor, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort."
C 1988

TO LET—2nd Floor of Hornby Road, Property No. 189/191 Just apply owner at Ratan House, 35/37, Bazar Gate, Fort.
C R3634

TO LET—AIRY ROOMS at WAHEDINA MANSION, Parel Tram Junction, Poibavdi Apply on premises. THE GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASS. CO., LTD. Mortgagee in possession, 50, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
C R3648

Public Notices

THE CURRIMBHOY GINNING AND PRESSING CO., LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 12-14, Outram Road, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of November, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), when the Liquidators will place before the Meeting a Statement with respect to the proceedings in and the position of the Liquidation from the commencement of the winding up.

Dated this 13th day of November, 1930.

EBRAHIM G. CURRIMBHOY,
Liquidator.
1990

NOTICE

Mr. K. was a has

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Works in
(a) Providing 6" Cement Concrete foundations along Arthur Road from Jacob Circle to Lamington Road, and
(b) Providing 6" Cement concrete foundations along Carnac Road (South side) from Police Commissioner's Office to Kalbadevi Road,

will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 21st November, 1930.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 per form to any one deputed to receive them by the Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Works, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices:
Bombay, 13th November, 1930.
1991

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 2000 of 1929

ALIMAHOMED HAJI USMAN AND CO., a firm. Plaintiffs.
vs.
BALUBHAI KASHIDAS Defendant

To
BALUBHAI KASHIDAS Esqr.,
the defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above suit against you as a Short Cause for the recovery from you Rs. 5,687-8-0, interest costs and interest, on judgment and that the hearing of the suit is fixed for the 26th day of November, 1930.

Please also take notice that if you fail to appear in Court on the day abovementioned an ex-parte decree will be passed against you.

Dated this 13th day of November, 1930.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
1992

Auction Sales.

GANDHI AND CO.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA 12TH LANE.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions, from Messrs. Desai & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Chellaji Gomaji & Co. the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Chandrasai Hiru Balu Chabukswar the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 11th March 1929 sell by public auction the undermentioned property on SATURDAY, the 15th November, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All those two pieces of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground formerly separate but now joined into one with dwelling house at Kamatipura 12th Lane assessed by Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward Nos. 2004-2005 Street Nos. 32, 34, and 35 and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revtnue under Old Nos. 4471, 4472 and 4473 New Nos. 10962-10963 Old Survey No. 4011, 4012, 4013 and New Survey Nos. 6619-6620 and Cadastral Survey No. 436 Byculla Division and containing by admeasurement 126 square yards New Street, Nos. 19-21.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs Desai & Co. Attorneys for Mortgagees, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Public Notices.

AMRITH MAHAL DEPARTMENT.

Notification dated 24th October 1930.

The Annual Auction Sale of the Amrit Mahal Cattle will be held at the following centres on dates noted against each from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. each day—

No	Sale Centre	Dates	Remarks.
1	Holalkere ..	28th November 1930	Near Holalkere Railway Station.
2	Konehalli .	8th December 1930	Near Hounavalli Road Railway Station
3	Gulurbore ..	16th do.	Five miles from Tumkur Railway Station.
4	Ajjampur ..	22nd do	One mile from Ajjampur Railway Station.

Conditions.

1. The sale shall be knocked down in favour of the person who offers the highest bid, provided the Superintendent does not consider it unreasonably low. As soon as the sale is concluded, the purchaser shall pay 25 per cent. of the sale amount and furnish suitable security for the balance. The balance shall be paid by him within a week from the date of sale, failing which, the animal shall be resold at the risk of the original purchaser. Any loss that may accrue on such resale, shall be recoverable from him as arrears of Land Revenue, but he shall not be entitled to participate in the event of any profits. The animal till then, will be retained by the Department at the risk of the purchaser.

2. Persons whose solvency may be considered to be doubtful may be required by the Superintendent at his discretion, to deposit from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 so as to ensure his 'bona fides' at the time of bidding.

3. Withdrawal of takarar of any kind will not be considered once the bid is offered in open sale and concluded and the final record of the sale in the register and signing thereof by the purchaser (which is compulsory, or in case the party refuses to sign, a note to this effect by the Superintendent shall be tantamount to acceptance of all liabilities imposed in sale conditions.

4. Trained cows, calves and bulls will be sold at the fourth sale centre, viz., Ajjampur.

B. LAKSHMIPATHY,
Offg. Superintendent.
1982

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. CHHAGANLAL KHIMJI & CO., Flour Merchants of Duncan Road, Bombay, owners of the Maharani Flour Mills are the proprietors of the following REGISTERED trade mark.

C K

The public are warned against using, infringing or interfering with the said trade mark.

Bombay 12th November, 1930. KAMDAR & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Chhaganlal Khimji & Co.
1985

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

SALE WILL BE HELD AT KHAR ROAD, BANDRA.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KHAR ROAD, BANDRA.

Under instructions from Messrs Narielvala and Framrose, attorneys for Mr. Hormusji Cursetji Mahuvavala, Bai Motibai Hormasji Mahuvavala and Mr. Khodadad Aderji Goghavala, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Balkisondas Damodardas Seth, the Mortgagor and under the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 11th January, 1929 and made between the said Balkisondas Damodardas Seth of the one part and the said Hormusji Cursetji Mahuvavala and others of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 16th day of November, 1930 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES; the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land together with messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate at Khar Road, Bandra, in the Registration Suburban District of Bandra and in Bombay Suburban District containing by admeasurement 1478 square yards or thereabouts and known as Plot Nos. 107 and 108 in Suburban Scheme Nos. 7/107 and 7/108 Khar Road Model Suburb and bounded on the East by Plot Nos. 92 and 93, on the West by the Road known as Tenth Road, on the North by Plot No. [illegible]

Auction Sales.

Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT (G.I.P.) RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 28th November, 1930 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of the G. I. P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings:—

Bags of cotton seed, wheat, juwari, linseed, husk, toor, jeera seed and sweeping grain and cotton, cases of photographic goods, matches, syrup, tea, luggage, ink stands, oil, writing slates, bundles of bamboos, wooden planks papers, cloth, old coats, steel hoops, jagree, empty tins, iron pipes, bars and bolts, empty petrol cans, iron shafting, blocks and empty casks and barrels, copper pots, acid jar and other various articles, etc., etc.

N. B.—50 per cent. CASH deposit. Delivery against balance within 10 days.

CRAWFORD & CO.

TILES & MARBLE

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE TWICE NIGHTLY 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PARAMOUNT'S ALL-TECHNICOLOUR SINGING ROMANCE.
"THE VAGABOND KING"
with
DENNIS KING and JEANETTE MACDONALD
The Famous Baritone, The Queen of "Love Parade".
SEE—This Glorious Romance of a Vagabond and a Princess.
HEAR—Its tilting love lyrics, its glorious music.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
Do you Know the Agony of Injustice?
SEE and HEAR
GLORIA SWANSON
in
THE TRESPASSER
100 per cent Talking Picture of a Woman's fight against the ruling class and cruel gossip to hold the love of her child and her man

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Story of Flaming Passions and fiery Principles.
BLANCHE SWEET
in
SINGED
The Drama of a Daring Woman and a Reckless Lover.

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Lawrence TIBBETT
The Great Metropolitan Opera Star in the Singing Master-piece
THE [illegible] QUE SONG

ENTIRELY IN TECHNICOLOR
You've never heard the screen sing until now! The thrill of a lifetime awaits you!
WITH
CATHERINE DALE OWEN
STAN LAUREL
OLIVER HARDY
Free List Entirely Suspended.

RIALTO CINEMA
DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LOUISE LORRAINE
LANE CHANDLER
in
THE LIGHTNING

PATHE CINEMA.
6-30 and 10 p.m.
SPECIAL CHANGE OF PROGRAMME FROM TO-DAY
OOLLEEN MOORE
in
LILAC TIME
A wonderful picture with fascinating music and thrilling aerial battles.
PATHE SOUND GAZETTE containing complete and exclusive record of the funeral of R101 victims.
MICKEY MOUSE
in
HAUNTED HOUSE.
LOOK OUT SATURDAY NEXT THE FINEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR.
DOROTHY MACKAIL
in
"TWO WEEKS OFF"
A FIRST NATIONAL VITAPHONE PRODUCTION.

Yet Another TALKE-HOUSE FOR BOMBAY!
The Well-known Cinema
THE RIALTO
Is now being wired
Elaborate Preparations are in progress
Watch for the Opening Date and Attraction!

LUNA PARK AND EXPOSITION
Bazargate Street, Fort. BOMBAY.
AND
WHEN?
SATURDAY, 22nd NOVEMBER 1930.

SWADESHI! SWADESHI!!
FANCY LEATHER GOODS.
Travelling suit cases, Attache cases, Money Purses, Belts, Bed Straps, Holdalls and Leather goods of all kinds.
Lockets of National Leaders etc. and Coat Buttons Manufacturers.
GOLD FILLED BUTTON MANUFACTURING CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

DR. V. R. KOKATNUR

RETURNS HOME AFTER TWENTY YEARS.

Distinguished Work In Chemical Research In America.

(Through the courtesy of the International Institute of India.)

Dr. V. R. Kokatnur, who left twenty years ago for studying Chemistry in America distinguished himself there and settled down in that country. The following is an appreciation of his work by Mr. Stanley Robins of New York:

As one of the objects of the International Institute of India is to promote mutual acquaintance among the scholars, educators and scientists of the world, I can do no better than reproduce one of the most intimate talks I had with Dr. V. R. Kokatnu, is an American citizen, and is recognised as one of the leading scientists in America. Naturally, on the eve of his departure our conversation turned on his early experience some twenty years ago when he landed first in America. Dr. Kokatnur is returning to his Motherland for a trip after after twenty years and I had a chance to hear from him the trials and victories of one of the gifted men from India. I am sure such an example will be of immense use to stimulate young men of India who may be just out of University-life, seeking outlets for service and substantial work in the cause of the advancement of their country.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS

Somewhere in 1912 a fresh Bachelor of Science from one of the colleges in Poona was attracted by America which he then thought to be "the most progressive and the most forward-looking country." With Rs. 1,500/- to start with he sailed for the States, landed at New York, tramped from east to west and finally got down at Oakland, California, with five dollars in pocket. Even that little sum between himself and starvation was taken away by a taxi-man, so that this young venturesome Hindu found himself penniless.

"I didn't mind giving five dollars" said Dr. Kokatnur, "though it was all the fortune I had. But what I could not relish was to be cheated and outwitted like that. The taxi-driver gave me his name which, I knew, was false. So, while the car was passing I took down the number and presented myself before the Chief of the Police. I showed him the name which, I said, must be false and gave also the number. The culprit was easily traced, and I recovered five dollars. "You are the smartest foreigner I have ever seen" was the remark of the Chief of the Police."

POTATO-SCHOLARSHIP

What was instrumental in inducing Dr. Kokatnur to travel to America was an announcement of a number of scholarships, later on known as 'Potato-scholarships. A well-meaning Sikh farmer in California had assigned his vast lands and potato-crops therein for the establishment of some dozen or more scholarships for Indian students. These were announced in India and Dr. Kokatnur was one of the recipients. "When I went to San Francisco I was shown into a house which was all bare, without furnishings, and looked dilapidated and deserted. The potato-crop had failed The scholarships evaporated. I was decided that I with few others like me were to be lodged in that house, as there was no cash and no other provisions for these scholars. The house was filled with sacks of potatoes. For three meals we had no other food but potatoes. At night we slept over potato-sacks. In short, we were literally 'potato-scholars.' That became unbearable and I resigned my scholarship and once again decided to try my luck in the open world.

ART OF CANNING

"California was then really a wild west, much as it is being now shown on the motion-picture screen and as a thing of the past. I worked on the ranch picking up wheat, celery, asparagus and doing all sorts of hard labour. I had pains in my back as never in life and there was nothing to amuse or to entertain. We worked for seven hours a day, lived in primitive conditions and in the evenings I felt as dead as before going to grave. One of my greatest ambitions was to study canning. I wrote to a good many canning factories, nearly 150 of them, to get a job inside the factory. But all without success. 'Do not tell them you are a student' they advised me. Then I was told 'Chinese have large canning factories and a good many of them are millionaires.' Perhaps, I thought, the Chinese being Orientals, they might take me in. I put on accordingly a dirty shirt, did not go as before to the Boss, but stood instead in the line of sixty or more labourers, waiting for job.

'Want a job?' asked the man at the dest.

'Yes Sir,' So I go it.

I stayed for a week. It was simply lifting huge boxes full of fruits over a table before they were assorted and cleaned.

"Boss" said I, "this job is too hard for me. Give me some other.' I tried to speak in broken English. He looked at me and simply said "No." I was fired.

During that week I made about seven dollars, working ten cents an hour an ten hours a day. Then I shifted to California University and took a theoretical course in canning. The course did not give me much, so I preferred to go back again to some other factory. This time I concocted a scheme, took my professor into confidence. I had cards printed: V. R. Kokatnur, B. Sc., Department of Industrial Zymology, University of California. Then with the help of the Professor I prepared a three-page typewritten research programme on University paper. With this I felt fortified enough to approach the biggest man that there was in the canning industry, the President of the California Fruit Canners' Association, the largest canning association in the world as well as owners of the largest canning industry in the world.

"Who is the President of the Association." I inquired of the girl at the Information Table.

"Mr. Bentley."

"I would like to see Mr. Bentley."

"What business have you, Sir?"

"Please give this card to Mr. Bentley and he knows it.'

That worked well. Mr. Bentley knew as little about me as I had known about him. The Secretary simply took the card in and then within a couple of minutes I was presented face to face to the President of the California Fruit Canners' Association, who was the greatest power in industry and one of the richest men in the country.

ZYMOLOGY

"What can I do for you?" said Mr. Bentley, as I sat down after formalities. I knew he was looking at the card rather more inquisitively as the word 'Zymology' was something unknown to him, though it pertained to his industry. In academic terminology that word indicates Bacterial fermentation in industries. I presented Mr. Bentley the research programme which, I told him, was to be the basis of my thesis at the University. Mr. Bentley was impressed that a young man should have come from 10,000 miles to study 'Zymology which he thought was so academic.

"Yes want to go through the factory?"

"Yes, Sir."

Then Mr. Bentley took his card wrote my name and sent me on to his manager.

I went to see the factory where the General Manager took me by hands very politely. I was coming from the President and in addition I was now a University investigator.

It is next to impossible to get into any one of the canning factories, because they simply don't want any observers. This, therefore, was an unusual opportunity to study the industry from inside out and I decided to make the best use of it. Twenty years ago the men in the canning industry knew as little of the science involved in it as the indian village potter knows about porcelain works. The Manager had the practical training. But there was no laboratory even in the largest canning factory. I informed the man that I was to come from the following day. I asked him to make some room for my table and other equipment. The Manager called all the foreman of different departments to meet me in conference. He introduced me to them as coming from the Big Boss. I had naturally every access.

"Did Mr. Bentley say you anything about payment?" asked the Manger,

"Any wage." I replied.

I was then badly in need of money and there were only few cents in my pocket. Still I did not want to show my dependence for livelihood on any wage I may get from them. On the contrary, I suggested that they should put me simply as a labourer which was to give about 15 cents an hour.

LITTLE CORNER IN FACTORY

From that little corner in the heart of the factory my work began to spread. First day, I installed an incubator, Bacteria culture plates, microscope and such equipment as I had borrowed from the University Professor. First day, I worked only three hours. Next day, I put in about six hours. However, I never worked the full time from policy. It gave me freedom to stay as long as I liked and to work in whatever department I wanted, so long as there was no question of regular job and its payment. I got two cans, one in order and another spoiled. Then I made culture of the spoiled can, put them in microscope, and verified them. One day, I called in the Manager.

"Do you see anything moving in that place?" I asked the Manager

"Nothing."

Then I put the same stuff under microscope and asked the man to watch.

Never in his life had the Manager seen anything like a Bacteria. He could not realise what magnifying meant. So I explained by stretching a piece of ubber to its utmost length. The surprised man who was for first time introduced to an unseen world called in his assistant, who in his turn, invited other assistants and so on. From that day on I became a Hindu magician. As they could not pronounce my name correctly, I was given the popular name of Dr. Co'noor instead of Kokatnur. "The littlle microbe" was the factory wonder and from then on, the ignorant workers bowed and stood at a distance in reverence and admiration. Though the canning industry had grown to unusual proportion, still they were following mostly thumb-rules. They know that spoiled can has a swollen spot and when tapped gives a different sound. But they didn't know its scientific explanation. I showed them how the Bacteria are generated, how they produce gases and how, as a consequence, the can becomes swollen at a particular spot.

THE RICE MAN

With this much work done I went to see Mr. Bentley. This time there was no trouble whatsoever. Within two weeks they had all known me to be Mr. Bentley's friend. I explained to the President, the progress in my work and thanked him for giving me an opportunity to study. From then on I made it a point to see him now and again. My interviews with Mr. Bentley increased my prestige with the staff. In one such interview, I asked Mr. Bentley "Why don't you eat rice?" "What's use. Americans don't use rice."

"But don't you eat rice-pudding?" I said, "Think of one pound of pudding a year for each person in the United States and you will have to make about at least a hundred million cans of rice-pudding." He stretched his head and though it would work. But the difficulty appeared to him that rice would need high temperature or steam under high pressure. That becomes more expensive, let alone new machines, if rice were to be canned on large scale. "Well, my boy" Mr. Bentley patted me on the back and said in a challenging and yet in a paternal tone "I think you can do, go ahead and try it." Within a few days I had about hundred cans of rice all ready to eat. With two of them in pocket, I started again for Mr. Bentley.

"Well, how is the rice man?" greeted Mr. Bentley.

"Here he is" said I. He was surprised to see the cans which he looked all over.

"Is it any good?" he asked tapping.

I opened the can and offered the rice.

It was perfect.

"You mean to tell me that you cooked it without pressure."

"Yes."

"How did you do that,"

"I is simple enough," I said because I didn't need extra steam as there were no extra microbes to be killed. I have never seen rice ferment under natural condition that is to say, there are no microbes inside the grain and the operation needed is about the same as in the case of fruits and vegetables."

"It's a dam simple thing, though we had never observed it," exclaimed Mr. Bentley.

CRAZY NUT

It has geen a common superstition among the canning people that peas, rice and legumes had bacteria not only on their surface as in fruits and vegetables but also penetrated inside. They, therefore, continue to believe that, to get rid of all the bacteria, it required a higher pressure to cook than in the case of vegetables. You can ask off-hand any canner even to this day and he will tell you the same story. They must, therefore, have thought me a crazy nut. But then there I was. Then I went into a number of minor experiments in trying to preserve the texture of the fruit even after its being cooked. First, I started to wash with salt water. I think they are using the method now. They used to wash with sweet water, though the factory was right on ea-side and it meant economy. Salt has the property of being germicide. Here, the Indian background helped me, since we preserve a lot of pickles in salt, while the western pickles are kept in vinegar. Again, we in India use spices as preservers and it is a line not yet completely worked out scientifically. I thought of putting a bit of spice, so that the amount of heat required for cooking would be less. The idea in all the canning industry is to kill the microbes as much as possible by all sorts of preliminary processes before the fruit or the vegetable comes to actual cooking. I added little saffron in cooking pears. They looked beautiful like peaches. For India taste the pear has certain drawbacks and a little saffron makes it delicious for their taste. In fact, it looked like a cross between a pear and a peach to the American. The Italians liked it very much. The Chinese, the Philippinos, the Greeks and the Latin people in general, relished my new preparation. I went on canning every kind of vegetable and fruit product in California. I started from onions and went up to peaches. My experiment was to can all varieties and preserve their original texture as much as possible. It did work out very well, the process-men testifying that my various additional improvements had reduced the required amount of heat by at east one-third.

BEST LABORATORY

By this time, I had a few hundred dollars plus an intimate knowledge of one of the largest American ndustries. In fact. I should say, Mr. Bentley's canning factory had given me the best laboratory I had in America. From there I moved on to the University of Minessota. In one semester, my master's thesis was complete which was published as a research paper in the Journal of the American Chemical Society and on the basis of which I was elected to 'Sigma Xi' which is a national scientific society. I got also the only fellowship they had in Chemistry. The Dean took a special liking for me. The following year I was given a research assistantship when I could both teach the undergraduaets and also do my independent research. In a year. I became Ph. D. and my dissertation was published in the American Chemical Society's journal."

VARIOUS ACHIEVEMENTS

Since then Dr. Kokatnur has made a name in America as one of the leading Chemists in that country. He has about a dozen important inventions to his credit, and carries a number of international patents including 'master patents.' Among these he has developed a process by which the solvent known as 'Aeroplane Dope' which was highly explosive has been tamed and made commercially profitable. This material is used to bring toughness to aeroplane wing, so that air does not penetrate it. Besides, it is made water-proof and fire-proof. He has also invented a process of Turkey-red dye which is used in cotton and woollen goods in India and can be made even cheaper than in Germany. This dye is at present imported exclusively from Germany in India to the extent of five to eight million dollars a year. Then in the line of soap, at present only some of the largest factories can recover glycerine which is a valuable by-product of soap-manufacture. It was a Frenchman who first invented soap some hundred years ago and during the last 25 years glycerine is being recovered. But according to Mr. Kokatnur's method, you can gather commercially glycerine even from a pound of soap. On his process Dr. Kokatnur has got master patent' in Germany."

WILL INDIA PROFIT?

I am mentioning these just to indicate that Dr. Kokatnur is both a research worker as well as a man actively interested in current industry. In his line, he has at least one or two papers each year giving fresh points and read before scientific conventions in the country. You can ask any of the well-known scientists in America and he is sure to tell you about Kokatnur either as a colleague in some research enterprise, as a fellow-member of a scientific body, as an author or as a consulting Chemical Engineer. Dr. Kokatnur has had unique opportunities and in his trip to India, I am sure, he will be of immense use to that country, if people would get profited by his presence.

The Darling

Everybody loves her, not only because she's the youngest, but because she is such a sweet little thing, so gentle, so lovable. Her health too, has always been rather delicate, and that, of course, gives an added tenderness of feeling for her. What dreadful pain she used to suffer from toothache and earache! Mother and Granny would do their best for her with old-fashioned remedies — without much result. But that's all past now! A dose of

CAFIASPIRIN

and in five minutes the pain is gone, and her lips are smiling their own delightful smile again. So too, with the other members of the family — CAFIASPIRIN gives prompt relief from their aches and pains.

BAYER

The West End "Long Regulator"

14-day Movement. Strikes hours and half-hours on melodious gong. Fitted with well-finished WEST END Quality brass movement, all axles and pinions of hardened steel cut from the solid, tempered and polished. Painted Metal Dial. Case well designed, with hardwood front and frame, *screwed together*. High polish, dark walnut finish. A good, accurate clock, very durable.

12-inch Dial Rs. 55

WEST END WATCH CO

BOMBAY CALCUTTA

Full details on request. W.44 *Ask for FREE Catalogue.*

Remove Film

Teeth regain dazzling whiteness

It is the chief source of decay and pyorrhea. The way dentists urge to combat it.

FILM is the cause of dull, discolored teeth as well as the serious tooth and gum disorders. Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel this film. It absorbs stains from food and smoking and turns white teeth dull. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. And germs, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Ordinary brushing fails to remove film successfully. So dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

First, Pepsodent curdles film then removes it in gentle safety enamel. No other way will make teeth as sparkling white.

Pepsodent contains no pumice harmful grit or crude abrasive.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10 day, free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

Pepsodent

The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

Guard Your THROAT *Against* DISEASE

MORE diseases start in the throat than is ever realised! The germs of colds and influenza of tonsilitis, diphtheria, pneumonia, and lung trouble all make for your throat—the part most exposed to attack.

Don't neglect any suspicion of germ mischief in your throat! Take Peps infection-killing tablets at the least sign of hoarseness, pain, inflammation, or soreness.

When dissolved in the mouth, Peps give off certain soothing and agreeable-antiseptic fumes which give all recesses, membranes, and tissues of the throat a softening yet invigorating germ-killing bath. Thus, Peps quickly end pain or irritation, heal soreness and inflammation in the delicate air-tubes, and benefit the whole bronchial system.

PEPS

INFECTION-KILLING TABLETS

"NEW YORK CITY: CORRUPTION AS USUAL.

Judiciary Scandals.

Mr. Joseph McGoldrick writes in the 'New Republic":—

The courts of New York City are at present involved in the worst scandal of their history. During the last two years such serious disclosures have been made concerning the ethics of the bench and the ethics of individual members that no fewer than six justices have been forced to step down from their office in disgrace.

The series of judiciary scandals was originally precipitated by the crash of the City Trust Company. The ruins of that bankrupt institution disclosed the interesting fact that a special-sessions justice, Mancuso, had had a conspicuous hand in the administration of the bank's shady career. The Mancuso case was folowed by others of a similar type, involving Judge Bernard E. Vause, Magistrate George Ewald and County Judge George Martin. In all of these cases the judge had lent the prestige of is name and office to one or more and it was usually more, business-proportion schemes deserving no better a title than downright swindles.

Apart from the fact that mst of these cases amount to violations of the federal statutes forbidding the use of the mails to defraud—for which Vause is under sentence of six years in Atlanta they are even more clearly contrary to the code of judicial ethics. These instances reveal, however, that the justices flout one as freely as the other. Moreover, they cannot be regarded as mere isolated instances. They raise question as to how many of their colleagues have busied themselves in their spare time with dubious promotion schemes in which their judicial reputations were a substantial part of the assets.

Of a different, but hardly less scandalous nature were the cases of Magistrate Vitale and Supreme Court Justice Joseph F. Crater. In the case of Magistrate Vitale it was disclosed that his relations with crooks, gunmen, racketeers and felons was a closer one than any reputable magistrate should have tolerated, while Crater's recent fantastic disappearance following the Ewald and Healy scandal, certainly has ctntributed little to the dignity of the New York judiciary.

The situation which these scandals revealed was not entirely unknown to the citizens of New York City. Everyone in the humbler ranks of the legal profession was privy to the conditions existing on the bench and doubtless considered them the natural order of things. The big-wigs of the bar, engrossed as they are in corporation practice, knew less about them, but it is they alone who can afford the time to serve on bar-association committees. Moreover, they are very sensitive about anything which may weaken popular faith in the sanctity of the law. It is a paradox that they normally would rather permit a condition to exist which gives the masses the impression that the administration of justice is a farce and a lottery, than participate in an exposure of this state.

As a matter of fact, the conditions here described have existed for seventy-five years. There have been periods of temporary and partial improvement but the system has been, if anything, strengthened by these occasional purgings. At any time in the last twenty years the bar associations of the city could have precipitated a series of disclosures just as shocking as those which now rock the city. Year after year its committees have met and sadly shaken their heads over the deplorable unfitness of the candidates which the two parties have nominated.

As a rule the judges are unlearned in the law, lacking in judicial temperament, deeply involved in unsound business enterprises, engrossed in politics and themselves products of a political machine. The merit system of appointment popularly known as "civil service" has been extended throughout most of the city government. It is circumvented and frustrated in many ways, but it has brought an encouraging improvement. Tammany has made many adjustments to the new dispensation, but has not been able completely to defeat its aims. County government and the courts remain the strongholds of the old-fashioned patronage. In both there s a numerous and growing body of employees who owe their places at least in part to examinations and who have what amounts to permanent tenure. But the whole atmosphere in which the courts work and have their being is political. The secretaries of the supreme-court judges are district leaders or the sons of leaders or their closest henchmen. The clerks of all the minor courts and their more important deputies are active workers in the hives of either party.

The district courts have all but been appropriated by the district leaders in whose satrapies they fall. These neighbourhood courts are remote from the downtown lawyers. A group of attorneys congregates in their immediate vicinities, making their offices appropriately enough in stores. Near to the civil or municipal courts the attorney shares his office with a marshal. The law office near the criminal or magistrates courts is in combination with the bail bondsman. The buildings in which these courts are housed are badly arranged and decrepit. They are crowded, ill disciplined and buzzing with the confusion of countless huddles.

Nor should the district attorneys—for there are five of them—be overlooked. The retention of five such officers in the five countries of the city breeds confusion and ineffectiveness. County lines mean so little and county functions are so vague that the public hardly knows they exist, and in the counties other than New York County the district attorneys are subject to much less adequate editorial surveillance. Their offices are completely in politics. The district attorney's subordinates are named by the district leaders and every leader has an assistant district attorney who is one of his most useful lieutenants. In addito which the office is "tribalized", the Irish, Jews, Italians, Negroes and others each having their quota of prosecutors as they have of judges. With the unquestionable improvement that has taken place in police administration, particularly since 1900, the burden of political fixing has shifted more and more to the prosecutor and the court personnel. Of course the morale of the police can never reach the highest level as long as that of the courts with which they are in daily contact is so badly impaired. In short, justice in the inferior courts of New York City is a racket just as water power is in the state or oil in the nation—and politics is the mother racket of them all.

Reporters, newspaper writers and editors, business men, large and small, have been thoroughly cognizant of these conditions. The journalists, at least, have hardly less responsibility for such conditions than the lawyers; unless they can claim that the facts were so well known that they were not news. There is scarcely a paper that is not now busy poking and probing for some new rascal to lynch, yet not one has the courage to examine the doings and connections of its own political and court reporters. New York could produce a whole squad of Jake Lingles.

But this judiciary situation by no means exists in New York alone. Anyone with even the meagerest acquaintance with the courts in Chicago, Philadelphia or Boston, and perhaps a hundred lesser cities, knows that they could duplicate every detail of the system in New York. Indeed, the conditions in these three cities are, if anything, orse, because there is less party discipline, worse police administration and a less vigilant and virile minority group. The Koenig machine of New York is anything but vigilant, virile or virtuous, but there are some sound elements in the party in the state which can be counted on for a vigorous display of indignation when there is prospect of making Tammany a campaign issue.

Most of the current scandals were sown and nurtured by Charles H. Tuttle. Mr. Tuttle is one of the keenest and cleverest political husbandmen in the land. He has sifted the current bumper crop of rumours and has brought forth kernels of truth. With a keen sense of news values he has slowly fed these to the press. His work, carefully panned, has slowly matured. His harvest has been like manna to the starved Republicans of the state.

The fact that his efforts have been politically motivated should not detract from Mr. Tuttle's rare genius. Issues aside—and he is just a bit too eager to put them aside—he is a worthy man for the governorship. His work has required not only patience but skill and courage. His early efforts met with countless obstacles. What would probably have been his stellar case—an effort to link one of the most powerful leaders of Tammany with a wholesale and retail bootleg ring—was frustrated by a corrupt subordinate. There have been other keen disappointments which left him equally undaunted. It appears that corruption will be his whole campaign. The not too courageous Roosevelt has given him an opening. In at least two cases he has taken machine dictation of appointments. Mancuso's successor, Bertini, was chosen with unseemly haste and without any demonstration of fitness. The vanished Crater was doubtless fit, but the story of his appointment is yet to be told.

Never daring to cast off the Tammany livery, Roosevelt has never taken the initiative. When it becomes indecent to delay longer he acts with as much show of firmnes and indignation as he can muster. When Curry and other leaders of Tammany astounded the city by refusing to waive immunity and testify before the Governor's special grand jury, Mr. Roosevelt, after waiting a week, during which the Republicans met and nominated Mr. Tuttle, sharply called on Mayor Walker to instruct those on the public pay roll to return and testify, but only as to their official acts. His letter sounded vigorous but was equivocal in meaning. Moreover, he did not send it until he had communicated its contents to Mr. Curry over the telephone.

What will be the permanent results of all these unsavory disclosures? It is true there have been some tangible accomplishments and we may expect a few more. Mayor Walker at first curtly rejected the proffered assistance of the city bar association in appointing magistrates. But the scandals continued to mount, and when he next came to fill several vacancies he chose men exceptionally well qualified in training and character. I need only name the able and alert Chief Magistrate Corrigan. Popular excitement also forced the Tammany and McCooey machines sullenly to endorse two sitting Republican judges who had been slated to go. The Governor is also to be credited with one good appointment, along with several poor ones. He promises legislation to require a waiver of the immunity against self-incrimination on the part of public officers, and there is some faint prospect of an improvement in the manner of selecting magistrates. But all of these amount merely to putting a white collar on the dirty shirt of justice. As long as judges are chosen on the basis of political or other service to ward leaders, as long as these leaders continue to name the clerks, bailiffs and prosecutors and themselves occupy many important posts in the court personnel, the net result of all the present furore will be, in round numbers, zero.

MR. BALDWIN AS ACROBAT.

—:o:—

A Disgruntled Tory's "Appreciation.

Mr. Baldwin has accepted the Bennett proposals, and the long drawn-out struggle between the Conservative leader and the Empire Crusaders enters upon a new and perhaps decisive phase, writes a "Parliamentary Correspondent" to the "Saturday Review". Once again the bewildered spectators are unable to name the victor, and nobody can say definitely whether the Baldwin whale has swallowed the Beaverbrook prophet or whether, in the process of being swallowed, the prophet has choked the whale.

For the moment the advantage seems to lie with Mr. Baldwin. At the Imperial Conference Mr. Bennett, with one eye on the manufacturers of Eastern Canada, conceived it his duty to declare that, as far as Canada was concerned, Empire Free Trade was neither desirable nor acceptable. No sooner had Mr. Bennett spoken than the Conservative leader hastened to give his blessing to the Canadian offer, and the next morning the public awoke to find the anti-food-tax Mr. Baldwin pledged to support a policy of which the taxation of foreign foodstuffs is the foundation-stone.

Mr Baldwin's conduct was, perhaps, a trifle ungenerous. In announcing his latest conversion to his latest form of Empire trade he made no mention of the man whose energy has reawakened public interest in the Empire. There was no reference to the limited partnership aspect of the Crusaders' programme, of which the Conservative leader is fully cognizant.

Lord Beaverbrook's Empire Free Trade had been rejected. The scheme which Mr. Baldwin has accepted might be the same thing under another name. But the fact that it had another name and was not Lord Beaverbrook's made it doubly acceptable to Mr. Baldwin. He saw a precious opportunity of smashing the Crusaders and at the same time of bringing his recalcitrant followers to heel, and he went for the knock-out with all the vigour he could command. The trumpeters of the Central Office announced the victory with a fanfare, and Mr. Baldwin, whose leadership had been seriously challenged only the day before, was once more paraded before the country as the captain of a loyal and united army.

PAPER TRIUMPHS.

On paper Mr. Baldwin's triumph would seem complete were it not that his victories have always been of a Pyrrhic character. Twice already he has crossed swords with Lord Beaverbrook and dealt death blow, only to see the fiery Crusader rise again with renewed vigour. His successes have been ephemeral, and the next day the dreaded bogey has reappeared in a new and more menacing form. From his own followers he has been subjected to a degree of pressure which has not been paralleled since the days of Addington. He has seen local associations turn against him and defy his negations. To-day he has made a last bid for victory, a last attempt to re-establish his dwindling authority.

Has he succeeded? Has Fabius Cunctator triumphed over a too daring Hannibal or will he be forced to relinquish his command? The issue is an open one. If Mr. Baldwin is sincere in his wholehearted acceptance of the Bennett offer; if he is prepared to go to the country with a bold advocacy of those duties which alone can form the basis of any practical scheme of inter-Empire trade, he may yet succeed in re-establishing his position.

ACROBATICS.

Unfortunately for the future prospects of the Conservative Party there are already indications that he is once more indulging in those acrobatics which have been so fatal. By a slow process he has travelled along his tight rope from the startling point of no food taxes to the middle stage of no food taxes without a Referendum or a second election, until to-da he stands before the final goal.

Will he reach his goal in safety or will he fall by the way? No one will deny to Mr. Baldwin a certain agility in political manoeuvring. But both the country and the farmers will be suspicious. They remember Mr. Baldwin as the man who had his chance in 1924 and who frittered it away during four barren years. Advocacy of the quota system backed by vague promises of duties on foreign foodstucs in a remote future will satisfy no one. It will not be acceptable to the Dominions. It will smell as Socialism in the nostrils of many of his own party. It will not stifle the voice of Lord Beaverbrook or of the Crusaders. Nothing but a bold and determined leadership can achieve that comprehensive measure of Imperial economic unity which alone will restore our industry and solve our unemployment, or ave the Conservative Party from the disruption with which it is now threatened.

Growth-Producing Rays

—:o:—

MOVE TOWARDS AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION.

Several years ago Professor Gurvitch, of Moscow, caused considerable sensation by his announcement of the discovery of what he called mitotic rays. These rays were supposed to be emitted by growing organisms, and to have the power of stimulating growth in other organisms. He believed that cells emitted the rays during mitosis—that is, the process by which an adult cell splits up into two descendants. In his experiments he appeared to find that the tip of the root of a growing onion emitted rays which caused other onions nearby to grow more quickly. Similar effects were obtained from yeast cultures. A growing yeast culture appeared to make contiguous yeast cultures grow more quickly. If correct, these discoveries werre clearly of great importance, not only for their scientific interest but also for their possible applications to agriculture. The artificial production and control of growth-producing rays might conceivably be the beginning of an agricultural revolution, writes the Scientific Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

Gurvitch published some very interesting results which seemed to reveal something of the character of the rays as well as their existence. For instance, he found that if a plate of glass were placed between the two growing onions the mutual stimulation disappeared. He argued that the growth-producing rays could not penetrate glass. But if quartz were used the stimulation continued undiminished. This indicated that the rays resembled ultra-violet radiation, which passes through quartz but not glass. He found similar phenomena with yeast-cultures; their rays were effective through quartz but not through glass. These experiments were considerably refined later Gurvitch claimed to have analysed the spectrum of the mitotic rays. He held a yeast-culture before a spectroscope. The mitotic rays passed through a quartz prism and were resolved into bands. He demonstrated the existence of the bands, he considered, by holding another yeast-culture before the eyepiece of the spectroscope. When placed at the various angles at which the resolved bands emerged he found an increase in the rate of growth.

The peculiarity of these researches was that only living organisms could detect these rays. in spite of the fact that they were supposed to be ultraviolet radiations. Since the physical methods of detecting these rays are well known, it was reasonable to suppose that the mitotic rays could be revealed by sutable physical methods. All attempts to do so failed. Though these failures caused scepticism, they did not have the decisive effect that they would have had some years ago, for to-day scientists are becoming used to living organisms showing extreme sensitiveness to chemical and physical stimulation, a sensitiveness often beyond that of many standard physical methods of detection. When I was in Moscow last year I called on Gurvitch and had half an hour's conversation with him. It was late in the afternoon, and he was about to close the laboratory, so I had not time to examine his apparatus at leisure. Gurvitch explained his work to me in excellent English, and I felt that he was a very able man and very enthusiastic. I thought, perhaps, that his enthusiasm might have carried him away. Dr. Charlton, of Leningrad, who recently worked for two years in the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge, told me he had tried to discover the mitotic rays by physical methods, but had failed. But he felt there was something there, even if the mitotic-ray interpretation of the phenomena was not correct.

CONFIRMATION FROM PLYMOUTH.

In the "Journal of the Marine Biological Association" for September there is an account of Dr. Nine Choucron's researches in the Marine Laboratory at Plymouth on these phenomena. By an ingenious apparatus of quartz Dr. Choucroun has demonstrated that a certain culture of bacteria emits something capable of influencing the growth of the eggs and larvae of sea urchins. The something seems to be independent of glass or quartz and does not pass through them. But it is able to penetrate the waxed joints o a bottle. Moreover, the influence was able to effect seawater. Larvae placed in sea-water previously exposed to it developed abnormally. Though the influence could penetrate waxed joints, it could not pass joints covered with water. Dr. Choucroun concludes that the growing cultures emit some very penetrating material substance capable of creeping between even the waxed joints of glass and quartz receptacles. When it enters the vessel containing the larvae it damages their growth and produces the abnormalities visible after examination under the microscope. The larvae seem to become more opaque, as if their cells had been caused to subdivide, or undergo mitosis, too quickly, thus cramming them together and reducing transparency.

These remarkable results must lead to further researches. They appear to show that Gurvitch had certainly discovered some peculiar phenomena, even if his interpretation is incorrect. Choucroun's work suggests that the effects are due not to rays but to chemical substances emitted by the growing cultures and capable of penetrating all but the most carefully devised apparatus.

WAR IN THE WORLD

—:o:—

The "Daily Herald writes:—

"There may be another war in a few years' time," said Mr. H. G. Wells to the peace conference organised by the National Council for the Prevention of War.

Yet only twelve years ago there was fought to a finish the war that was to end war for ever.

But who now will dare call Mr. Wells a dealer in panic? Who now believes that war is outlawed in the hearts of men? What politician, what thinker, is not weighing in his mind the possibility of war?

Armaments are the acid test, the outward expression of restless military activity. The world is armed to the teeth.

THREATS TO MANKIND.

Great statesmen like Mr. Hoover and Mr. MacDonald may wring from the world a belated tribute to world common sense like the Naval Treaty. They were the architects of a great effort.

But who can yet say that the turning-point in armament building has come, that world armaments are honestly being reduced?

Mechanised armies, floating forts, gas war in the skies, threaten mankind. France and Italy, Italy and Jugoslavia, Poland and Russia—they are not happy pairs.

No one wants war. Everyone fears it. Fearing, they prepare. And preparing, they add to fear, and to the danger of war.

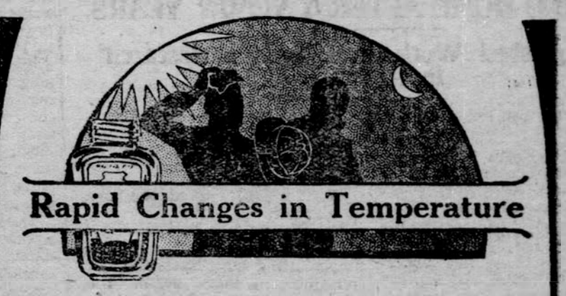
WAY TO SECURITY.

No one plans war. It is a wayward drift by a world that seems unable to help itself. But if it is to live, it must help itself.

"The only national security, the Prime Minister has said, "is the effort by co-ordination to disarm all the nations of the world."

The League of Nations Disarmament Conference, which we trust will meet next year at latest, must be made the supreme international effort of the war and the post-war generations.

Every nation must put aside its suspicions and discard its belief that peace is made secure by armed force. There must be a mutual willingness to set an example of disarmament. That way alone lies security.



Rapid Changes in Temperature

cause Sore Throat

Rapid changes in temperature make you susceptible to Colds and Sore Throat.

Formamint—by disinfecting your mouth and throat—will relieve the soreness and protect you against infectious diseases, such as Influenza, Diphtheria, etc. Formamint will prevent a cold or infection from "running through the house."

Always keep a bottle at hand.

FORMAMINT

The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

At all Chemists and Bazars

Life Insurance Is a Living Pledge of Deathless Love.

HERE'S AN ORGANISED PROGRESSIVE INDIAN COMPANY WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.

THE ANGELS'

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

Head Office:—DELHI.

A FEW OF ANGELS' INGENIOUS AND FAR-REACHING SPECIALITIES.

1. Double Assured amount paid if death occurs by ACCIDENT.
2. Special Messenger sent to pay Claims amount at the residence of the Assured on Company's cost.
3. Financial aid provided when caught by serious (described) diseases.
4. Benefit of Permanent Total disablement given.
5. Policy Holders' voice in Administration. Participating 90 per cent. of Profit. And other Benefits that go to make Angels' Supreme amongst purely Indian Concerns.

Chairman.
R. S. HAR BILAS SARDA, M.L.A.
Directors.

1. NAWAB MOHAMMED ISMAIL KHAN, Bar-at-Law, M. L. A.
2. Professor INDRA VIDYAVACHASPATI, Prop. 'Arjun', Delhi.
3. RAI BAHADUR Pt. SHYAM BIHARI MISRA, Registrar of Companies, Deputy Commissioner, U. P. (Retd.), Dewan Orcha State.
4. DR. R. N. BERY, M. R. C. S. I. (Eng.) L. R. C. P. (Lon). L. M. (Dub.)
5. SARDAR BAHADUR DR. HARBANS SINGH, Rais and Hony. Magistrate.
6. KISHORE CHAND PURI, Esq., of Rai Bahadur Karamchand Puri and Sons, Bankers.
7. MUL CHAND Esqr., B. A. B. L., F. R. S. A., F. I. S. A. (Lond.) Insurance Solicitor, Delhi.

A FEW MORE SHARES STILL AVAILABLE.

Agents and canvassers wanted in unrepresented areas on best terms of commission or pay or both.

For Prospectus, etc. apply to:—

THE SECRETARY, Post Box No. 119, Najafee Building, DELHI.
MANAGER, 40-42, Nanabhai Lane, Fort BOMBAY.
BRANCH MANAGER, Boger Street, HUBLI.

This is not an invitation to subscribe Shares.

FAMOUS PARSEES

SKETCHES AND PORTRAITS

PARSEES have played a leading and honourable part in the public life of India. They are the pioneers of India's progress in many directions. As politicians, philanthropists, captains, of industry, as energetic citizens of a common country, many Parsees have made their mark and it is but fitting that a record should be made of their activities and achievements. This book, which is well illustrated, contains copious extracts from the writings and speeches of the persons described.

CONTENTS.

Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	K. R. Cama
Framji Cowasji Banaji	J. N. Tata
Naorouji Ferdoonji	Sir D. E. Wacha
Byramji Jeejeebhoy	Sir P. M. Mehta
Sir Dinshaw Petit	Sir M. M. Bhownaggree
S, S. Bengalee	B. M. Malabari
Dadabhai Naoroji	Sir J. J. Modi

CLOTH BOUND PRICE RS. THREE.

To Subscribers of "Indian Review. Rs. 2-8-0.

Books are given at concession rates only to Subscribers of the "Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit one year's subscription in advance (Rs. Five Indian, 12 sh. Foreign). Subscriptions can commence from any month; but a few copies of back numbers for the current year are available.

G. A. NATESAN & Co., PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

BOMBAY "WAR COUNCIL" SENTENCED.

1 Year In All For Everybody.

Four members of the fifteenth Bombay "War Council" who took part in the procession organised as a mark of protest against the holding of the Round Table Conference on Wednesday were sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to an aggregate term of one year's rigorous imprisonment on Thursday morning.

They were:

Sjt. Dattatriya S. Babrekar, President of the "War Council".

Sjt. Yeshwant R. Rane, Vice-President

Sjt. Gangaram K. Parikh, Secretary and

Sjt. Manubhai J. Jhaveri, Editor of the "Congress Bulletin."

Sjt. Sakharam Tukaram who was also arrested along with the "War Council" members was sentenced to seven and half months' hard labour.

In opening the prosecution case, Mr. Thanawalla, the Police Prosecutor said that the first accused was appointed President of the "War Council" on the 5th instant after the arrest and conviction of Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya. The second accused became the Vice-President on the 10th instant. The third and the fourth accused were appointed Secretary and Editor of the "Congress Bulletin" on the following day.

According to the prosecution the fifth accused Sakharam Tukaram was a Congress volunteer.

WHY THE PROCESSION WAS ORGANISED.

Proceeding Mr. Thanawalla said that the "War Council" publicly announced a meeting and a procession to be held on the Esplanade Maidan on Wednesday evening at 5-30. The meeting would terminate in a procession starting from the Maidan and marching along Waudby Road to the Secretariat.

Magistrate: Why was the procession organised?

Mr. Thanawala: To protest against the R. T. C.

Continuing he stated that the Police Commissioner banned the procession as well as any meeting or demonstration in furtherance of the above purpose. At about 5-45 p.m. a procession of volunteers was seen advancing along the Waudby Road and all the accused were at the head of the procession. The procession was stopped by the police at the junction of Waudby Road and Ravelin Street whereupon the processionists squatted on the ground. Inspector Naden proceeded to the spot and asked the accused to disperse. The first four accused were then put under arrest. The Officer then asked the rest of the volunteers to disperse and all except the fifth accused went away. The fifth accused was then arrested.

STORY OF ARRESTS.

Inspector Naden attached to the Esplanade Police Station in his evidence stated that on Wednesday afternoon he received a notification from the Police Commissioner banning the meeting and procession arranged by the "War Council". He promulgated the Police Commissioner's order by beating the 'bataki' and pasting several copies of the order around Esplanade Maidan. At about 5-30 p.m. a batch of volunteers came along Cruickshank Road and proceeded to the Maidan via the Waudby Road. The procession was held up by a party of police at the junction of Waudby Road and Revelin Street. Witness proceeded to the spot and saw the accused along with other volunteers had squatted on the ground. The numbuer of the volunteers was about 35.

Witness asked the first accused who was carrying a national flag to disperse which he would not do. Thereupon the first four accused were arrested. He then asked the first accused to order his volunteers to disperse to which the latter replied "I am under arrest. I have no authority to pass any order." The witness then himself addressed the volunteers and asked them to disperse and in this way he succeeded in persuading all the volunteers except the fifth accused to leave the place. The fifth accused persisted in remaining at the place and was therefore arrested.

Mr. Ahmed Khan Chowdhary, C. I. D. Inspector next stepped into the witness box and said that the "War Council" was still in existence and its operations included the distribution of leaflets asking to withdraw money from Post Offices, publishing the Congress Bulletin and sending out pickets to picket foreign cloth shops.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

The Magistrate told the accused that they were charged under section 17 (1) and (2) in that they were members of an unlawful assembly and they assisted its operations by attending a procession and promoting a meeting the object of which was to protest against the holding of the R. T. C. and the Conference.

Sjt. Babrekar (First accused). My object was not to protest against the R. T. C. We have nothing to do with it.

The first and the second accused wish to participate in the proceedings, while the last accused said that he was not at all a Congress volunteer.

Beyond admitting the fact that he was the President of the "War Council" Mr. Babrekar did not wish to say anything.

On the evidence before the Court, the Magistrate held that on their own admission the first four accused were members of the "War Council" and therefore he convicted them of a charge under Section 17 (1). As regards the Charge under Section 17 (2) the Magistrate held that the meeting and procession were held under the auspices of "War Council" with the object of protesting against the Round Table Conference. The fact that the procession was timed to be held at exactly the same time when the R. T. C. was to be opened in London confirmed this. It was therefore proved that the accused had managed and promoted the meeting organised by an unlawful body and he therefore convicted them on the second charge.

The Magistrate sentenced the first four accused on the first charge to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 50 or in default six weeks further imprisonment. On the second charge he awarded a sentence of 9 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 or in default three months' further imprisonment. The sentences to run concurrently. If the fine is not paid the aggregate sentence comes to one year.

As regards the fifth accused the Magistrate observed that although the accused had denied that he was a Congress volunteer the police had said on oath that he was one and the accused had chosen not to challenge that evidence or bring his witnesses. The fact that this accused had carried a national flag when he was arrested was further proof that he was a Congress volunteer. He therefore sentenced him on the first charge to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 50 or in default further six weeks imprisonment. On the second charge the accused was acquitted.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN BOMBAY

(Continued from page 1.)

ed unlawful on October 14 by the local Government.

MAGISTRATE'S MERCY.

The accused refused to participate in the trial. In their statement they said: We are Desh Sevikas in the sense that we are servants of our country just as all ladies of this country are servant of our country."

In view of the tender age of the first accused the Magistrate sentenced her to a fine of Rs. 100 or in default six weeks' simple imprisonment. The second accused was awarded three months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs 50 or in default further one month's imprisonment.

LABOURITE WHO DEFIED POLICE

Jailed And Deported To Baroda

Mr. D. M. Pangarkar, the ex-General Secretary of the Oil Workers' Union, Bombay, was released from the Byculla Jail on Thursday and under an order of deportation of the Police Commissioner was sent under police escort to Vyara, a place in the Baroda territory, the same night.

It will be recalled that in October 1928 Mr. Pangarkar was ordered to leave British limits and stay at Vyara, Baroda territory under a deportation order by the then Police Commissioner Kelly.

He was accordingly removed to Vyara but in April last Mr. Pangarkar defied the order and came to Surat. He was arrested and brought to Bombay and placed before a Magistrate, who awarded him six months' simple imprisonment.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.

New York, Nov. 13.

Previous closing rate	11.29
To-day's opening rate	11.27
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing rate	11.10
Difference	—.19

Broach spot tations A-M Rs. 200

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.

Liverpool, Nov. 13.

Previous closing rate	5.90
To-day's opening rate	6.03

LORD IRWIN'S "FRIENDSHIP" UNMASKED.

(Continued from Page 7).

processes that we hope to see set up by the new constitution. One member of the Government of India propounds a scheme that after placing the administration of the Army in the hands of the Governor-General and transferring Indian States to the Viceroy's control a unitary cabinet responsible to the Legislature should administer all the departments of the Government subject to the overriding control of the Governor-General in all specified matters in which Parliament found it necessary to maintain its responsibility.

Under this scheme the Governor-General would be armed with powers requisite to enforce a decision both in the field of Legislation and Finance and the ultimate power of suspending the constitution would be a necessary corollary. A Reserve Bank and Statutory Railway Board would precede the inauguration of such a constitution. The majority of members of the Government declare that if, contrary to the expectations, Indian opinion were prepared to accept the suggested exclusion of the Army from the functions of the Central Government it would be necessary to examine more closely these difficulties and general implications of this method of approach to the problem.

DYARCHY AN INCONVENIENT PLAN.

The Despatch next refers to the possible method of introducing the dyarchy recommended by the Indian Central Committee. It remarks that it can be claimed that dyarchy constitutes a frank recognition of facts and is a strictly logical solution of basing the authority of the Government in different matters on two different sources. But it is an inconvenient plan.

There is a strong demand among those who are stirred by the rising feeling of Nationalism that India should be allowed to manage her own affairs at the Centre as in the provinces and over all that she should have a chance of devising and pursuing a national policy in matters of Finance Commerce and Industry. It might be expected that Indian sentiment would to a great extent be satisfied and Indian suspicions of the real intentions of Britain allayed but all depends on the possibility of the immediate transfer to popular control of the Central Administration of Finance, Commerce and Law and Order."

The Despatch commenting on this says that it must be frankly recognised that the control of finance is fundamental for France has a bearing on all the activities of the Government." It would do nothing but disservice to Indian interests for British Parliament to transfer its responsibility for Indian financial administration until the foundations for confidence in the policy of those who would control the affairs under the new regime had been established.

PARLIAMENT CAN'T PART WITH POWER.

At present in view of the general attitude of the Congress and the talk of repudiation of debts such a confidence, however unjust this may be to India as a whole, is conspicuously lacking. As regards internal tranquility a critical change is being made in the provinces by transferring Law and Order and until the results of this change have been observed it does not seem to us possible for Parliament to part with power to maintain the ultimate guarantee of stability.

EXECUTIVE HAS NEVER RELIED ON POPULAR SUPPORT.

It is the Central Government which is responsible for the ultimate conditions of internal security throughout the country by determining the military forces, the administration of the Army Act, co-ordinating information and policy regarding subversive movements and by keeping intact the general structure of criminal law. Hitherto the Executive in such matters has never relied on the support from the bulk of popular opinion in the Assembly and until experience has been gained of the manner in which the problems are handled locally by responsible Governments it is unlikely that Parliament will be willing to transfer at the centre the ultimate safeguard of security throughout the country.

The Government member who dissented from the above holds that the safeguards in his scheme would be sufficient to justify a degree of responsibility both in regard to Finance and Law and Order.

Turning to the third method, a Unitary Government, the despatch holds that the Commission were not less conscious than the Government of India of the importance of harmony between the Executive and the Legislature and had suggested three lines firstly, that the Governor-General should appoint members to his Council. In the second place the Commission have suggested the inclusion

Thirdly, the Commission express the belief that the influence of elected members of legislatures will steadily increase.

CONSTITUTION OF CENTRAL LEGISLATURE.

The Despatch next deals with the constitution of the Central Legislature, and says that the reconstruction of the Indian Legislature is perhaps the least vivid of issues which have arisen in the recent political life of India. The Commission recommended radical changes in the constitution of both the Chambers but public opinion is not favourable to the changes proposed. The Government of India holds that principles in favour of direct election as the ultimate system for Federal Assembly are stronger but defers final conclusion till the matter has been thoroughly discussed at the Round Table Conference.

CONSIDERATION OF MIXED SYSTEM.

The despatch at the same time suggests that the Round Table Conference might consider for the transitional stage a mixed system of directly and indirectly elected representatives through whom "All-India" and "Provincial" points of view would find expression. The real point is whether the physical conditions of India in fact make direct election ineffectual. The Indian electorate is held together by agrarian, commercial, professional and caste relations and it is through these relations that a candidate approaches the elector and in this way political opinion is the result partly of individual judgment but to a great extent of group movements.

Having described general administrative and legislative dispositions at the Centre, the Despatch considers successively in greater detail the problems of Defence, Railways and External Affairs. Discussing the issue raised by the problem of Defence, the despatch says that it is to be remembered, and experience in all countries during the Great War has brought home this lesson very forcibly, that the Administration of Defence cannot be made the business of one department of the Government alone. It would be preferable that the Government of India should retain its control of the administration of Defence, but e should be prepared to reconsider our views if the Commission's plan meets with acceptance at the hands of Indian opinion. The Government of India agree to the appointment of a civilian member for Defence, but the Commander-in-Chief should retain direct access to the Governor-General and should as a rule be present in the Executive Council when military affairs are discussed. The despatch says: "We find ourselves in agreement with many of the Commission's observations on the subject of Military Expenditure. It will be for His Majesty's Government to consider whether the Commission's arguments in favour of a subsidy from the Imperial Revenues should be accepted and whether the Government of India can establish a claim to a fixed contribution determined by factors to which the Commission have referred. We are in favour of the proposal for the constitution of a Committee on Army Affairs including members of the Central Legislature for the purpose of discussing and keeping in touch with military questions as recommended by the Commission. We are also in favour of the Commission's suggestion that military expenditure from Indian revenues should henceforward take the form of annual total sum fixed for a period of years and revised at intervals. The general position of the legislature in regard to Defence matters should, however, remain unchanged. In particular, the existing facilities for the annual discussion of military policy and expenditure in course of Budget debates in the Assembly should continue."

INDIANISATION.

The subject of Indianisation is dealt with at length. "It is of paramount importance," says the despatch "that we should satisfy Indian opinion that we are in earnest in our policy and that our measures of Indianisation are directed towards a definite goal." The question of an Indian Military College is fully examined and after weighing the rival advantages of Sandhurst and an Indian Military College the Despatch remarks that the difficulties would best be appreciated by imagining the attitude of British parents who in order to send their sons into the Army had to send them for training at an institution in a distant country.

FINANCE PROBLEM.

The Despatch next deals with the problem presented by Finance. Parliament's responsibilities in the financial sphere are classified under three main heads: first, Parliament must be able to ensure funds to meet the cost of defence; second, Parliament could not relinquish responsibility for good Government without ensuring that debts incurred during its period of responsibility are honvident funds of all officials recruited by the Secretary of State.

CURRENCY.

On the subject of Currency, the despatch says in unambiguous terms that the formation of a Reserve Bank on sound lines must be a condition precedent to any transfer of financial responsibility to a minister answerable to the Indian Legislature. Such a bank's constitution must contain safeguards against the danger of political interference and it must work in close co-operation with the Bank of England. The fact that this Bank is giving counsel to Australia in a time of great difficulty may help to convince Indian opinion of its value.

The main task of removing this misunderstanding and mistrust lies on Indian shoulders, but even after the transfer of finance, Parliament would require three safeguards, namely (A) creation of consolidated fund charges to cover such items as interest on Debt, Railway annuities, Pay, Pension, Family Pensions and Provident Fund, payments for civil officers appointed by the Secretary of State and Army Officers and expenditure on defence, (B) some powers of supervision and control to be vested in the Governor-General for the purpose of maintaining financial stability (C) provision for the resumption of control by the Secretary of State in the event of a threatened financial breakdown or an actual default under (A). Provision under (B) and (C) imply an adequate supply at all times of information to the representatives of His Majesty's Government.

COMMERCE.

The Chapter on Commerce is particularly interesting as it deals with Customs tariff and shows the ways of doing justice to both British and Indian points of view in commerce. For the present two Limitations on India's complete control of tariff are inevitable, first, Government of India must look to tariff as the principal source of revenues but even during the period within which the control of the Finance Department might remain in official hands financial considerations need not prevent a substantial progress in the direction which Indian opinion favours; second, tariff policy may have international reactions so far as Great Britain herself is concerned. Control might reasonably be exercised to secure for British goods most-favoured-nation tariff treatment, but it would be for the Indian Government and the Legislature of the future to decide all questions of preferential rates of duty within these limitations. There should be no interference with India's management of her customs tariff and we believe that a wide field will be opened up within which the Indian members of the Government will be able to give effect to India's desires. As regards British business if once an agreement could be reached to relieve the apprehensions of European business, control could pass into Indian hands without any frequent interference by Parliament. Europeans do not wish to live by sufferance or to be treated as foreigners.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS.

As regards external relations the 'Despatch' says:—"On first class questions of policy independent action by India is not yet within the realm of practical politics. Nevertheless there is a large range of external relations which may conveniently be so classed in distinction from foreign affairs and in which we see scope for an increasing recognition of individuality of India among nations of the world. It may well be that if the purposes of Parliament are defined as we propose to the Government of India may enjoy considerable liberty in matters such as commercial treaties and treatment of overseas.

'Despatch' says,—"It is not improbable that the ultimate solution of the problem of jurisdiction may be the provincialisation of residuary functions but we do not feel sure that the conditions are yet prepared for a decision of this very important point in the future federal constitution of India.

An interesting chapter follows on the relations with the Home Government dealing firstly with the Executive authority of the Secretary of State. Secondly with his powers of control and thirdly with India Council. The doctrine of agency is rejected and the future constitutional position established that the administration would be vested in the Crown and exercisable at the Centre by the Governor-General and in Provinces by the Governor but subject to such superintendence and control on behalf of the Crown as might in each case be found appropriate.

SUMMARY.

Summarising the results of their proposals the Government of India write "We have accepted the principles of a growing constitution and of an ultimate Federation of All-India and we have in various places described our proposals for a partnership between India and Great Britain in the administration of British India observing scrupulously the pronouncements which have in the past been made on behalf of Parliament in regard to the nature and pace of reform and endeavouring to appreciate and pay due respect to Indian desires We have nevertheless adopted no rigid mould into which the new constitution of India should be forced. At the outset we described the demand of Indian public in relation to the announcement made by the Viceroy and the Governor-General on 31st October 1929 declaring that the attainment of Dominion Status is to be "the natural issue of India's constitutional progress", and recorded our opinion that broadcast reasons of Imperial policy rendered it imperative to [illegible] no efforts and even to take risks in order to arrive [illegible] stitutional solution [illegible] carry substantial [illegible] sonable India[illegible]

Accepti[illegible] of the [illegible] ber[illegible]

vernor-General and that the [illegible] should go the power to [illegible] priate the revenues [illegible]

The despatch is [illegible] Irwin, Sir Will[illegible] Sir George [illegible] rar, Sir [illegible] Mitte[illegible] J[illegible]

USE POONA MILL'S
Fine SWADESHI PIECE-GOODS
RECOMMENDED BY
Syt. Kelkar and Syt. Tulpule, President,
Poona City Congress Committee.
(NOW IN JAIL)
For NOT MAKING KHADI since 1920
To Protect Hand-Made KHADI

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Head Office:—9 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
(Established 1906).
WHEN ONLY PURELY INDIAN IS THE NECESSITY "NATIONAL"
WILL EASILY BE THE
FIRST CHOICE
FOR LIFE ASSURANCE
Because
(1) This is the oldest and strongest Indian Managed concern.
(2) Its Invested Funds, Liberality of Contract, World-wide policies are attractive features.
(3) Its premium rates are low and Surrender Values are liberal.
FOR LIFE ASSURANCE EVERYTHING DESIRED IS OFFERED BY THIS STRONG COMPANY.
INSURE IN AN INDIAN MANAGED CONCERN AND SUPPORT INDIA'S CAUSE.
B. G. DAS & CO.,
MANAGERS
BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:
Alice Building, Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

7 p.m.:—Moulvi G. M. Kamar's recitation of Koran; and Mr. M. G. Basarker's vocal music.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION MEETING.

Prize distribution ceremony will be held to-day (Friday) at 9-0 p.m. at Villier Villa to the winners of the Spinning Competition.

V. J. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

A meeting of the past and the present students of the V. J. Technical Institute will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Prarthana Samaj Mandir, Girgaum Back Road, when Mr. H. F. Bamji will preside.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

STUDENT'S SWADESHI EXHIBITION.
French Bridge Road.
Chaupatty.
Open from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m.
To-day's entertainment Programme:—
Surat's famous Musician
PROF. HAJI MIA
At 7-15 p.m. and 8-30 p.m.
Do Not Fail to Pay a Visit.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs.	a.	Mofussil Rs.	a.
Yearly	25	0	30	0
Half-Yearly	12	8	15	0
Quarterly	6	4	7	8
Monthly	2	4	3	0

SINGLE COPY **ONE ANNA.**

Subscription To Foreign Countries Rs. 50 Per Year.

SUNDAY EDITION. Per Year.

	Local	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0
Half-Yearly	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-8

Foreign Rs. 10 per year.
HALF YEARLY Rs. 6

SINGLE COPY **TWO ANNAS.**

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Platinum Pure 96%

(Supplied in plate and wire)

Protect your Jewels by setting them in this richest and strongest metals.

Enquire at:—

Batliboi & Co.,

Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

REQUIRED ABOUT 4000/5000 SQUARE YARDS

OPEN LAND

ON MAZAGAON, SEWRI BYCULLA, OR PAREL SIDE ON LONG LEASE OR ON SALE.

Apply: RAVAL & CO., 13, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

A booklet of information for curing

HYDROCELE

Radically without Operation.

Apply with one anna stamp to—Dr. N. L. BURMAN, SURAT.

THE ...Y CHRONICLE

...BER 14, 1920.

...TO

contempt it deserves and will be strengthened in her determination to be now and immediately complete mistress in her own house. To have expected from a Government dominated by the I.C.S. and the Military Junta any proposals that India could examine with patience would have been to expect a miracle. The expectation would have been even more unjustified in view of the black record of repression by Ordinances—a record unparalleled in the history of coercion of a subject race by a ruling one—that Lord Irwin and his colleagues have earned for themselves during the last eight months. We welcome the despatch for two reasons: first, the complete justification it offers of the attitude Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress leaders adopted throughout the fraudulent "peace negotiations" initiated by Dr. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar; second, the equally complete unmasking of the true nature of Lord Irwin's much-boosted solicitude for India's political progress. There has been no more regrettable feature of Indian public life during the last few months than the cant that has been indulged in 'ad nauseam' by the Sastris and the Saprus, the Jinnahs and the Jayakars about Lord Irwin being a true "friend" of India. The Government of India Despatch is the token of Lord Irwin's friendship for India. Well may the people of India say: "God save us from such friends!" Fortunately, the Congressmen never believed in the myth of Lord Irwin's overflowing friendship for India. It was unthinkable that the author of nine Ordinances could be a true friend of India. And the despatch to which he has appended his signature shows that he is, in essence no greater friend of India than a Simon. For, though the despatch pays much lip-service to India's national aspirations, it smothers them no less effectively by its concrete proposals than did the Simon Commission's report. The crux of the Indian problem is responsibility at the Centre. Lord Irwin's Government propose to perpetuate the present autocracy under the camouflage of "partnership in a common cause." Defence, foreign affairs, the preservation of general tranquillity and the fulfilment of financial obligations, tariff and commercial policy and the management of railways will be reserved-subjects controlled by British Parliament, that is, by the Secretary of State. And the Indian "Parliament" will be given the magnificent concession of full and unfettered control in all other matters. A veritable partnership of the Lion and the Lamb "in a common cause", which in reality, means, the perpetual holding of India as a milch-cow for Britain! That Britishers should affix their signature to such a document of India's renewed enslavement is not surprising. But that there should be three Indians so insensitive to national self-respect as to sign away their country's honour and her right to be free is a measure of demoralisation that the present system of administration brings about. We do not know what the Saprus, the Jinnahs and the Jayakars will think of the monumental work of their Patron-Saint to whom they have been more loyal than to their own country. But if they are still responsive to the call of patriotism, as self-respecting men—men who have proclaimed to the world the genuineness of Lord Irwin's "friendship" for India—they will walk-out of the mock Conference and refuse to participate in any Conference except in association with the Congress leaders and on the basis of the terms demanded by the latter. But we forget..... The path of treachery to the country is a slippery incline.

WHOM DO THEY REPRESENT ?

—:o:—

About the time the Round Table Conference was inaugurated in St. James's Palace a procession, ...anised by the London branch ...Indian National Congress ...d to have marched ...incipal thorough... against the ...ssion end... Hyde ...er

wards the Conference. Even some of the delegates to the Conference seem to have been disappointed with the empty inaugural scenes and speeches. Interviewed by the Free Press, Sir Phiroze Sethna, President of the All-India Liberal Federation, regretted that the King's speech made no reference, however vague, "to the main point for consideration, viz., Dominion Status". Dr. Moonje thought that the Premier's speech was hardly hope-inspiring. Speaking more plainly, Mr. B. Shivarao declared that all the speeches delivered on the first day were "vague generalities". To speak more plainly still, the speeches of Indian delegates were, many of them, sickening in their flattery and subservient tone.

The British Press, however, seems quite pleased with the beginning the Conference has made. It has perhaps reason to be. The speech of Mr. Sastri, who hoped that the conflicting claims of Indians would be "somehow reconciled through the magic of Mr. MacDonald's personality", is one of the weakest from the Indian point of view: but it is commended by the British Press as "a model of good feeling and good sense". The "Times" feels—not without reason—that the Indian delegates "have begun their progress in a spirit which promises well". The "Daily Telegraph" chuckles over the attitude of the Princes, on whom it bases its best hopes of "a measure of real success". The "Morning Post", however, finds fault with Messrs. Sastri and Jinnah for making claims which "go Beyond anything advised by the Simon Commission". The studied silence of the Premier with regard to the scope of the Conference has naturally led the "Morning Post" to believe that the Conference is only for the purpose of dotting the "i"s and crossing the "t"s of the Simon Report.

A few of the British papers, however, have some misgivings about India accepting the verdict of the Conference. The "Daily Telegraph", for instance, is doubtful whether "the atmosphere of magnanimity with which the Conference opened can be transferred to those in India of whom the British Indian delegates are only in a very loose sense representative". The bulk of India will have as little to do with the Conference as it had with the Simon Commission. Congress leaders, the accredited leaders of the people, are pursuing their own methods of winning freedom. Mr. MacDonald called those methods "civil disorder" and "the way of reaction". We doubt if he believes in what he has said. Let Mr. MacDonald wait and see, if he is too weak-minded to do what Britain will soon be compelled to do. Meanwhile let him know full well that though he may succeed in duping the present spurious Round Table Conference he cannot dupe the people of India whom the "delegates" to the Conference do not represent even in "a loose sense".

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

In his Note on the Budget Estimates for the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Mr. Dalal, the Municipal Commissioner, says, in order to justify the proposal for increasing the burden of taxation on the rate-payers: "If it is contended that too much insistence is placed upon additional income while all the avenues of retrenchment have not been sufficiently explored, such a criticism would not be justified.' The observations of Mr. Dimtimkar, the Chairman of the Standing Committee, and the detailed analysis to which Mr. Chandavarkar subjected the Budget Estimates, at Wednesday's meeting of that body bear abundant evidence that the criticism that all available sources of retrenchment have not been sufficiently explored, is amply justified. It is readily recognised that Mr. Dalal has brought to his work as Municipal Commissioner zeal and enthusiasm and a passion for going into every administrative detail with a view to conserve the Corporation's finance but he has to fight against the heritage of the past, the legacy of extravagant expenditure under which money has been showered on providing lavishly amenities for the richer sections of the city while the poorer parts suffer from notorious neglect. In his analysis of the possibility of saving the ratepayers from the proposed additional taxation of half a per cent., Mr. Dimtimkar computed that the increase would yield Rs 3,07,000, while the deficit stood at Rs. 2,03,000. He said that if the Standing Committee could effect a reduction of seven lakhs or at least of two lakhs, it would be avoiding extra taxation. It is imperative for the ...ding Committee to suggest ...d means to effect such ... Particularly in these ... is extremely unde... the ratepayers ... Mr. Chanda... vankar suggested in his speech a number of ways to secure the necessary reduction, advocating, on the strength of facts and figures, retrenchment in a number of directions, and particularly in the loan requirements of the Corporation. We do not agree with him in his plea for further cuts in the Education Budget. The Bombay Municipal Corporation will be stultifying itself if it slackens in its primary duty of providing primary education. The handicaps from which the Corporation suffers are well-known. It is quite true, as Mr. Dalal says in his Note, that "the time is fast approaching when the financial arrangements between the Local Government and this Municipality will require to be readjusted and the fields of taxation of the two bodies more closely defined than is the case at present." But is it the ratepayers' fault that the pace of this time of approach is not being quickened? If the municipal franchise had been lowered, and the Corporation truly democratised, the issue with the Government would have certainly been fought with greater earnestness than by the party in the Corporaton that labels itself "Progressive" but develops reactionary views at crucial moments.

THE MENACE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

—:o:—

The grave peril to the self-respecting existence of the Indian community in South Africa has not been averted by the persistent representations, Sir Fazli Hussain says, the Government of India have been making to the Union Government. In a lengthy statement reviewing the efforts and attitude of the Government of India regarding this matter, which he made to Mr. Vaiz of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association of Bombay, Sir Fazli Hussain assures the public that the Government of India had made "adequate representations" to the Union Government and that they will do "all in their power" to press further recognition of all "legitimate demands" of the Indian community, who, he has discovered, "have cause for great mental agitation."

How unavailing these "adequate representations" have been is disclosed in a cable to the Associated Press by the South African Indian Congress. A deputation of the Congress met Dr. Malan on the 7th instant and handed to him the resolution passed at a special conference of the Congress, protesting against the Transvaal Asiatic Bill. Dr. Malan's reply was ominous. It showed that the united protest of the Indian community, a protest which is backed up by public opinion in this country, and also, as we learn at long last, by the Government of India, had failed to influence him in the least. On the contrary he indicated by his reply that the Anti-Asiatic Bill would be introduced unmodified at the next session of the Union Parliament, that he is anxious to implement by legislation the threat he held out to the Indian community in his recent speeches. Dr. Malan, as the champion of the views of the Anti-Asiatics who desire Indians to be hounded out from South Africa, is keen on tearing up the Cape Town Agreement. The poignant protest of the South African Indian Congress on receipt of Dr. Malan's reply contained in their cable: "Grave hardship is created and the community's rights are attacked: situation is serious and the Minister's attitude is disastrous"—will strike a chord of sympathy in the hearts of the Indian people.

But what are the Government of India doing? Why is it that in this matter which hurts Indian self-respect they persistently adopt a policy of hush-hush? It is tragic to notice that the conduct of negotiations relating to this vital issue is in the hands of an Indian member of the Viceroy's Executive Council and yet it was after repeated demand in the Indian Press for some enlightenment of the position and activities of the Government of India regarding this grave issue that he considered it necessary to make the statement that he has at last elected to make to Mr. Vaiz. The efforts and the friendly negotiations, it refers to, the credit the Government of India take for securing a "favourable response" from the Union Government for the suggestion of postponement of the Anti-Asiatic Bill and the soothing syrup offered of "informal discussion" with General Hertzog in London are in distressing contrast with the truculent reply of Dr. Malan to the deputation from the South African Indian Congress. The menace to our countrymen in South Africa is very grave. Why should not the Government of India take the Indian public in confidence regarding the efforts they now propose to make to avert the menace and fight it in full consultation with the public, instead of still pursuing a secretive policy?

GOLDEN PHILOSOPHY OF THE SPIRIT.

—:o:—

HUMANISM IN CULT OF THE HANDSPUN.

(BY AUCTEUR.)

"But I do wear Khadi: don't you see I am wearing it nearest my heart", replied the young man flashing his eye-glasses, not without a gesture of gallantry and received in response a smile of satisfaction, womanly, confiding and innocent.

Was it some pale but subtle epigram, a pun of empty words spun out of some half-truth that passes for the currency of truth in the intercourse of our every-day life? Was it a mockery, a sneer, a repartee, mild yet cruel? The man was certainly wearing a shirt of the hand-spun to which he clung, in this fashion, for the salvation of his soul.

A FLUID PHILOSOPHY.

Be that as it may, the words he uttered expressed, perhaps unconsciously the delicate, fine sentiment that forms the one and final testament of the Indian hand-spun,—a sentiment the poetry and idealism of which possess a force and appeal that not the world's most convincing text-books and treatises, compiled by the respectable rationalists of statisticians, could ever approach.

The whole Gandhian or (it would be, perhaps, more accurate to say) neo-Gandhian philosophy, in which the cult of the hand-spun occupies, a spiritualistic, yet, real, position, is one that marks a definite departure from the pseudo-rationalist, machinistic viewpoint in values. It is a fluid philosophy, essentially: no dogma should have any place in it.

ASCETICISM.

The irresistible appeal of the culture of the hand-spun lies in the note of humanism which, while it has nothing novel about it, at once distinguishes the main Gandhian philosophy from the dogma of ascetic didacticism such as some may discover in it. There is no dogma in it that cannot be rejected as incompatible with one's nature, following on the sound formula, recommended by Gandhi himself, that asceticism becomes an act of cruelty, of torture, and loses all its virtue, its fine edge of the spiritual good, when spontaneity is lacking in it. The golden philosophy of the spirit could become as ignoble as it is possible for the gross-minded, unimaginative pedagogues to reduce it to the mire of their level.

ETERNAL VALUES.

The humanism underlying the cult of the hand-spun defines a mental attitude that shall always challenge the triumph of the machine, of the civilisation (or barbarism) it ushers in. It stresses the unapproachable superiority of the craft and subtlety of the human fingers over the brutal strength of the machine, left in charge of human cupidity, it defines over again the old and permanent, if forgotten, values, both aesthetic and moral, of the poetry and skill of human handicraft unaided by uncontrollable, huge machinery and the evil genius that it breeds.

URBAN DECADENCE.

The revival of the spinning-wheel, then, assumes a visible symbolism of the eternal values restated once again. Nowhere could its appeal draw out a greater response than in an industrial city like ours which bears such a strange likeness to the London that Mr. Richard le Gallienne described long ago in his ballad:

Upon thy petals butterflies,
But at thy root, some say, there lies
A world of weeping trodden things,
Poor worms that have not eyes or wings.
From out corruption of their woe
Springs this bright flower that charms us so,
Men die and rot deep out of sight
To keep this jungle-flower bright.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

—:o:—

SWADESHI IN ENGLAND.

(By Prof. N. G. RANGA, B.Litt. (Oxon).

Empire Conference has become a topical subject in England. It has created a sensation and caused much heart-burning to more than one British politician. Mr. Baldwin is hard pressed from every side to define his position in relation to the bold declaration of policy by the Canadian Premier and his 'Quota' stunt is by now thoroughly discredited. That Mr. Baldwin is no timid man is shown by his latest declaration that he is not going to be dictated to by the press-lords but that he is very much bewildered is only too well-known. It is, however, safe to conclude that, for some time longer, Mr. Baldwin will be able to stem the tide of Empire crusade, raised by the noble templars of the Fleet Street. He will no doubt be helped by the vascillating and timid policy of the Labour Government, in retaining his leadership. Paddington election cannot indicate anything definitely as this area is predominantly a Conservative one.

THE TARIFF TANGLE.

Labour Party does not know its own mind well enough regarding the tariff question. Mr. Phillip Snowden is an uncompromising free-trader and tariffs are a regular bug-bear to him. Mr. J. H. Thomas is flirting with the idea of Imperial Preference. The Premier does not seem to mind which attitude is taken up, provided all the members of his Cabinet take one attitude. He reminds one of the good old tutor-Premier of Victoria, who closed the door and demanded of his colleagues a unanimous conclusion, whatever be the nature of conclusion. The Empire Conference added fuel to fire and annoyed the Labour rank and file as no other similar conference has ever done and it has made the task of Labour to concert measures to relieve unemployment very much more difficult. Many in London gave a sigh of relief when Mr. Snowden definitely turned down the idea of tariffs. But Mr. Garvin pursues his mischievous propaganda both against Mr. Baldwin and the Labour Party. Mr. Garvin's performance in the last Sunday "Observer" is a clever piece of jugglery and he seems to be under the impression that popular passion can be roused against the Labour Party for its supposed crime of not having realised that England is to-day passing through a national crisis, demanding for its relief, the supreme talisman of tariffs.

SWADESHI MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

Swadeshi movement in England is gaining strength day by day. The Empire Marketing Board is organising a huge advertising campaign and it has already displayed a number of very instructive, effective and fascinating placards to stimulate interest in and attraction for the goods made in England and the English Dominions. The great Olympian Motor Show is much advertised in the Press; the Railways are making special arrangements to bring passengers from provincial towns and the Prime Minister of England has paid an excellent compliment to the motor manufacturers and his presence and that of the Canadian Premier in their show was fully availed of by the trade. The next Saturday's Aeroplane Display at Croydon is going to be another piece of advertisement for British enterprise, provided just in time to the threatened flood of Ford Planes from America. So after all India is not the only country where Swadeshi movement is organised but India is distinguished by the fact that while enterprising advocates of Swadeshi in other countries are applauded by their respective statesmen, Indian crusaders of Swadeshi are put into prison.

"WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC."

The play "White Slave Traffic" is attracting much interest. It is produced excellently well and the young detective makes the whole drama live with humour and brilliance. The subject of the story is quite simple; a Frenchman comes with a long purse to pay for white girls, several English crooks, are interested in exporting girls, after having enticed them under various promises and attractions; each of these people is absorbing a large percentage of profit for himself and each is distrustful of all the others and none of them knows who exactly is the boss but in the end, our clever, care-free detective succeeds in capturing the boss. The crime of carrying on the traffic, is, however, not emphatically demonstrated and one comes away with the impression that it is a fine play, without specially forming any view regarding the sin of 'White Slave Traffic'.

Despite so much talk about the ever-changing West and its progress, I find very few important changes in London, after an absence of four years. The Oxford Lyons Corner, the Dominions Theatre, Burton's Mansions, American Company, United Tea Producers are about the most important new buildings. The much talked of under tunnel at Charing Cross through the Thames has not after all come through. The

(Continued on next page.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Alienating His People.

The perilous course on which King Fuad of Egypt has embarked under the advice of Sidky Pasha, of depriving his country of the essentials of genuine Parliamentary Government will not only alienate him from his people, it will also create acute difficulties for him when the day of reckoning comes. He has dissolved the Chamber and the Senate, decreed new electoral laws, also changes in the fundamental articles of the Constitution. The new elections will be a farce because the Wafd has already declared their boycott and a significant factor in the ominous situation in Egypt is that a section of the Moderate Party, headed by Adly Pasha, convinced of the futility of Sidky Pasha's methods to coerce the Wafd has publicly announced non-co-operation with him. What "advice" is the Labour Government of Britain giving King Fuad at present? Do they look with favour on his evident intention to rule as a despot?

No Alternative.

The House of Lords passed on Wednesday Lord Passfield's motion that it was desirable to appoint a Joint Committee of both Houses to consider the reports on the "closer union" of East Africa. In his speech Lord Passfield specified that everything relating to this vexed question would form the subject of inquiry by this Committee, the Hilton-Young Commission's report, the Wilson memorandum, the MacDonald Government's conclusions as laid down in their White Paper as also the observations of the Mandate Commission. He suggested two alternatives, to drop temporarily "closer union" or to agree to the Government suggestions "without further discussion". The Joint Committee, if it sees the justice of the Indian case which, we are confident, will be ably represented before it by the Kunzru deputation should have no alternative than to drop the scheme of "closer union" with its basic idea of perpetual overlordship of the White settlers in the East African territories. And it must liberalise the Government's suggestions.

Calcutta's Lead.

The Calcutta Corporation gave the right lead to local bodies in India by adopting a resolution recording "the emphatic condemnation of the Round Table Conference, having regard to the circumstances under which it was constituted and its entirely unrepresentative character." A few Corporators are said to have opposed the resolution on the puerile ground that Councillors who had taken the oath of allegiance to the King could not condemn the Conference opened by the King. The Mayor, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, rightly held that the objection was untenable as even in the House of Commons the King's speech was liable to be criticised. The Simon Commission was universally condemned though it was appointed by the King.

The Difference.

How free the Dominions are to tax all foreign goods including those from Britain may be gauged from an instance quoted by Mr. F. W. Hirst at a meeting of the National Liberal Federation at Torquay in October last. Referring to heavy prohibitive duties imposed by Australia to protect her own industries, he cited a case in which a consignment of Japanese cotton goods to Australia costing £25 17s. rose after the imposition of all kinds of taxes to £379 15s. 8d. It was with similar prohibitive duties that Britain built up her textile industry. Yet Britain is up in arms if India demands a little protection for her cotton industry. Till we can revive the industry through protective duties we can do much for it by determining to use only Indian cloth at any cost.

Peaceful Picketing.

Following several recent precedents the Sessions Judge of Nagpur, too, has expressed the view that peaceful picketing by persuasive means is not an offence under the "Picketing Ordinance". This view however, does not much help the members of associations declared unlawful, because if such members carry on even the most peaceful picketing, they may be convicted as members of unlawful associations.

Brailsford Cited As Defence Witness In Meerut Case?

SCHOOL TEACHER IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

Correspondence Of Co-accused Who Is Abroad

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12.

Meerut.—The main point of both the examination-in-chief and cross-examination to-day of the prosecution witness, Mr. Kelkar, teacher in the Hindu High School, Panchgani, was about the handwriting of one A. B. Khardekar, one of the co-conspirators in the case and now living abroad, who is alleged by the prosecution to have communicated on various occasions with the members of the Communist Party of Great Britain under the pseudo name of Jim.

TEACHER TURNED COMMUNIST.

Examined by the prosecution counsel Mr. Kemp, witness stated that he knew Khardekar during the period when the latter was a teacher in the same school as himself. Khardekar left the school about 3 years ago and last year he went abroad. Witness received letters from England and from Germany. The photographic reproduction of some of these letters when shown to Kelkar, he stated that the handwriting and signatures looked something similar to those of Khardekar, but he could not be sure of it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sinha, defence counsel, witness admitted that he had never seen such photographic reproductions of letters until he gave evidence in the lower Court in the same case. It was therefore difficult for him to state definitely whether the handwriting shown to him was that of Khardekar.

BOMBAY C.I.D. MAN IN WITNESS BOX.

Mr. S.R. Patwardhan, Inspector of Police, Bombay, deposed that on March 20th he arrested the accused Dange at the latter's house. He identified documents which he seized during the time of the arrest. Witness searched the houses of the accused Mirajkar and Spratt in July and September, 1927, respectively. Being questioned regarding May Day celebrations in 1927 witness stated that on that day he saw a procession led by the accused Spratt, Joglekar, Nimbkar, Thengdi, Jhabwala and N. M. Joshi from Parel. The procession carried red flags and placards, on one of the which was written "Workers of the World Unite", while most of the others bore names of various Labour Unions. After the procession had reached its destination, a meeting was held in another part of Bombay, where Spratt, Thengdi, Mirajkar, Joshi and others spoke. The examination of the witness was not finished when the Court rose for the day.

BRAILSFORD AS DEFINCE WITNESS

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13.

Meerut.—When the hearing of the "Conspiracy Case" was resumed this morning a petition on behalf of the accused Desai and Kishorilal Ghose was presented, praying the court might call Mr. H. N. Brailsford as defence witness and that his evidence be heard before his intended departure from India.

MR. BRAILSFORD MAY BE CALLED.

The prosecution counsel waved his objections and the court held that although it is rather unusual for defence witness to be called at this stage of the case, he would probably grant the petition without hearing further arguments.

"SEVEN THIEVES".

The rest of the day was devoted to an examination of Inspector Patwardhan who deposed that at one of the meetings in Bombay, accused Mirajkar referring to members of the Simon Commission said that seven thieves had come to India to rob them and that they were going to burn their effigies to show that members of the Commission were not wanted in India. Cross examination of witness was not finished when court rose for the day.

"Chronicle" Photo

A car full of Swadeshi cloth was a feature of the women's procession on Wednesday.

"Chronicle" Photo

Policemen with bayonets bar red the anti-Round Table Conference procession at Bori Bunder.

Notes From London

:o:

(Continued from previous page.)

alterations made in the Oxford Street are not very important and London lives in its smoke and buzz just as it always has done.

One great difference, I found, this time, I never thought that I would begin to walk so quickly until I got out of the buzzing tube and began to rush for the lift. It is curious how the London spirit of time gets into one. One is always hurrying; one never thinks of others' plight, and one becomes extremely self-centred. People make desperate efforts to hide their real feelings and speak in artificial, assumed hush tones. The din of the buses, the electrical blind drumming of the tubes, the never-ending stream of traffic and the energetic tic-tac noises of shoes all leave one, returning from India, rather dazzled and stupefied; wondering whether this is after all the crust of civilisation.

LORD IRWIN'S "FRIENDSHIP" UNMASKED.

(Continued from page 1.)

lords still retain their traditional authority while small landlords cannot be regarded as forming part of unthinking masses and Gujarat affords a striking illustration of this. As for agricultural masses it would be fair to say that they have no informed conception of the political problem of India. Industrial labour is ignorant and uneducated.

The chief means of appeal to the masses are those relating to interests which are intense and vivid in the life of the masses. These are, first, religion, secondly land, and thirdly method of revolutionary communism, the appeal to the have-nots. One of the marked effects of the Montford Reforms was the lesson that any group or section which has a common bond of interest can secure its object only through organisation. This quickened communal and caste feeling but local and provincial patriotism also show unmistakable signs of development.

"REAL EMERGENCE OF PUBLIC OPINION."

All these indicate real emergence of public opinion and general will in a form, however restricted, expressing themselves through relations which most closely concern and interest the masses of the people. With the economic and educational development of the country have come naturally and honourably enough a greater self-respect both individual and national and a demand for equality of treatment and status with the West. The Nationalists' demand is for self-government and Dominion Status. It is couched in etrms of British thought and British institution. The demand for self-government is that India should be allowed to manage her own affairs both in the provinces and, subject to any temporary safeguards that may be requisite, at the Centre. The claim to Dominion Status so far as that can be separated from ideas of self-government has perhaps a sentimental, but not on that account any less potent aspect. It is possible to trace in these political aspirations two separate trends of thought. The first is directed to the natural satisfaction of a national pride and national sentiment. It is asked, are the differences of race and culture to keep India permanently in a position of inferiority to the great Dominions or is she to have equal treatment within the Empire? The second line of thought is directed to the fulfilment of concrete policies. Those who think on these lines have an essentially practical outlook and demand power in order to achieve certain objects.

STRENGTH OF NATIONALIST FORCES.

Referring to the extent of support for the Nationalist demand, the despatch makes interesting observations.—"It happens" says the despatch "that the course of the Civil Disobedience movement in the last few months has exhibited with sufficient plainness the strength of the nationalist forces and also their limitations. It is clear that they have on their side a substantial measure of support from the educated Hindus of all classes, for large numbers of those who have not actually joined the movement, being repelled by its methods, have shown unmistakable sympathy with its aims. There is little doubt also that the minority communities to a large extent share in these broad nationalist aspirations but it has been plain, if demonstration were needed, that generally speaking they are not without apprehensions of their position in a self-governing India and they are conentrating their attention on the protection of their rights and interests. It is assumed that for some time after the introduction of the new constitution politics are likely to remain on a communal basis. It will only be by a gradual process that the handling of practical problems of administration and policy will lead to the development of parties which will be divided on different lines but looking at the country broadly, a political agitation of remarkable intensity and fervour has left the rural districts but little affected."

The Despatch says that its reference to the nationalists excludes the extremists who, particularly among younger men, are a considerable body and who are fundamentally hostile to the British connection and are convinced that it is only by force applied in some form or other that they can achieve their end. With such men it would ube idle to expect that any settlement is possible. They will oppose any agreement that may be reached and the most that can be hoped is that gradually through the experience of a constitution which gives a considerable degree of self-Government they may come to realise that more can be achieved by working the constitution than by endeavouring to overthrow it.

"AIM OF ALL-INDIA ACCEPTED BY GOVT. OF INDIA."

The Despatch then proceeds to enunciate the governing principles which should underlie the constitutional changes. It agrees with the Simon Commission that "our aim must be to establish a constitution which should as far as possible contain within itself a provision for its own development." The Government of India also accept the ideal of an All-India to realize itself, save in its own due time. The main problem is how British India may be developed in a manner which shall not only be consistent with wider vision but shall be appropriate to its own immediate requirements. We have no doubt that apart from the importance of designing a structure into which the States may later fit themselves, the conditions of British India itself point clearly to federal development. We are therefore in full agreement with the broad aim of the Commission to give to the Provinces the maximum of autonomy consistent with the interests of India as a whole and not to sacrifice the spirit of national unity which has gradually been developing under the centralised British Administration."

PROBLEM AT THE CENTRE.

As regards the problem at the Centre, the Despatch says that the two extreme positions of no responsibility at the Centre and complete self-government are impossible. A so-called strong Central Government would no doubt be strong in the sense that it could count on getting its own way, but it would be wholly deprived of that element of strength which comes from the support of public opinion. Similarly it is clear that many of the Central Government's functions must for some time continue to be exercised in responsibility to the ultimate will of Parliament. The despatch endorses the Simon Commission's views that "Nationalism is a force with immense power for good or evil, and the task in future is to utilise that force for constructive ends. For nationalist movements that fail to find an appropriate outlet for their energies tend to mere strife and futility." The despatch accordingly states that "the conditions of the problem at the Centre suggest to us the importance of defining as clearly as possible the purposes which the British must continue to safeguard in India and making it plain that where those purposes are not concerned India should be free to manage her own affairs. From this point of view the activities of the Central Government might perhaps be viewed as falling into three categories, firstly, those subjects in which the interests of Parliament might be expected to be continuous such as Defence, Foreign Affairs, the preservation of general tranquillity and gulfilment of financial obligations, secondly there would be subjects in which Parliament would be interested only occasionally if and when it became clear that policies pursued were affecting the purposes which Parliament wished to safeguard.

PREPARING FOUNDATIONS OF SWARAJ.

We should be inclined to include in this category methods of taxation by which the revenue of the Central Government is raised, Tariff and Commercial Policy and management of Railways. We should expect these matters normally to be directed in accordance with the views that commended themselves to the majority of Indians but subject always to the possibility of Parliament intervention if any purpouses of Parliament intervention if any purposes of Parliament were threatened. Finally there would be a range of subjects in which we should hope that the popular policy would seldom, if ever, come into conflict with the responsibilities of Parliament. Therefore the precise form by which public opinion may make itself felt in Government which must be prepared in certain matters to be guided ultimately by the will of Parliament is the cardinal problem that confronts us. Our aim should be partnership in a common cause and we should without delay set ourselves to the task of encouraging the establishment of effective relations between the Legislature and the Executive and thus prepare the foundation for full responsible government which we desire to reach."

QUESTION OF GOVERNMENTS.

The despatch proceeds next to a detailed examination of the proposals made by the Simon Report and takes up the question of Governments. Referring to the Boundaries Commission, it suggests two separate Commuttees on Sind and on Orissa, and wants other possible readjustments of provincial boundaries to stand over until opinion has more clearly expressed itself. New administration themselves would take up such questions as they arise. Separation of Burma might involve readjustment of boundaries between Burma and Assam. As regards the main issue that dyarchy should be abolished and that a great step forward should be taken, unanimity of Provincial Governments is complete. Differences in opinion on details merely anticipate what the Government of India consider to be probable, namely, that the working of the new system may not follow the identical lines in all provinces. The despatch agrees to the life of provincial councils being raised to five years but while supporting a material enlargement of provincial legislatures would leave the exact size of the Councils to be worked out by a Franchise Committee on the basis of the ascertained needs of the various Provinces.

PROBLEM OF SECOND CHAMBER.

The despatch pays regard to local conditions and accepts the recommendations of local governments of Madras, Bombay, Punjab, and C. P. that there should be no Second Chamber in those provinces, and accepts the recommendations of Bengal, U. P. and Bihar and Orissa that these provinces should have a Second Chamber. The Franchise Committee is to suggest the manner of the composition of the Second Chamber in those three provinces but as a demand might arise for a Second Chamber in future in the other five provinces, the despatch accepts the Madras Government's suggestion to include it among matters on which after ten years a constitutional resolution could be passed. The despatch suggests that a resolution for the creation or abolition of a Second Chamber should be supported by not less than three-fourths of the votes of the Legislature instead of a proportion of two-thirds suggested by the Commission for other matters; further, that in case of the abolition of the Second Chamber the resolution of the lower House if approved by the Governor should be submitted by the Governor-General to the Secretary of State to be laid before Parliament for its approval.

The despatch remarks that the Commission's suggestions for female franchise have called forth much criticism and doubts whether they would be acceptable to any considerable section of opinion in the country. According to the U. P. Government one practical result of the proposal would be to give to the family of a low caste Hindu voter whose wife is able to go to the poll a second vote and thus give them twice the voting power of many of the higher castes and also of many of the Muslims whose wives would be debarred from recording their votes by the operation of social custom. The Government of India agree that it would be unwise to force upon India measures for enfranchisement of great numbers of women and would leave the matter to be dealt with by provincial councils through a constitutional resolution but subject to the principle set out by the Joint Select Committee the special enfranchisement of women should be investigated by the Franchise Committee.

HINDU-MUSLIM IMPASSE.

The despatch next refers to the Hindu-Muslim impasse. It is stated that there has been no disposition on the part of the Muslim community to accept either of the alternatives put forward by the Simon Report. The Government of India, while reluctant to write anything which might hamper an agreement between the representatives of the two great communities, feel that the prospects of an agreement seem remote. With the removal of the official blocs the relative strength of the various communities becomes a matter of still closer interest. The despatch continues: "In the provinces other than Bengal and Punjab Provincial Government agrees that Muslims should retain their existing weightage if they desire it and with this expression of opinion we agree. With regard to the Bengal, the Government state that there is an irreconcilable disagreement between their Hindu and Muslim members. European Members of the Government have come to the conclusion that representation on the basis of population is the fairest method of distributing the seats in the general constituencies and that any weightage that is to be given to non-Muhammadans in respect of their wealth, education or position should be allowed for in special constituencies. In the Punjab the position is singularly complicated owing to the rival claims of the three communities, Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs. Official members of the Punjab have worked out a carefully balanced scheme for the composition of the new provincial Council which gives the Muslims a majority of two over the Hindus and Sikhs combined and a proportion of 49 per cent of the House as a whole. The scheme has satisfied neither the Muslims nor the Hindu nor the Sikh members of the Government but in our view it merits consideration. Subject to the remarks which we make on the more general aspects of this baffling problem, we consider that it may be a legitimate grievance to deprive the Muslims in the Punjab and Bengal of representation in the Councils in proportion to their population, merely because of the weightage allowed to Muslim minorities elsewhere. Majorities in legislature are guaranteed on population basis as the wish of a minority community through communal constituencies. The existing differences getween the voting strength and numerical strength of the various communities lie at the root of the present difficulties. When with the extension of franchise differences disappear, and the voting strength more correctly reflects the population, the justification for communal electorates for majority communities would cease. We agree that the privilege of communal electorates where they now exist should not be taken away without the consent of the community concerned and that such a consent should require the votes of two-thirds of the members in the Legislature of the community concerned. But we attach importance to providing a machinery in the Act for the disappearance of such electorates and for their future replacement by normal systems of representation more suited to responsible self-government on democratic lines.

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVES.

The Despatch next deals to strength of facts and figures, with the important subject of Provincial Executives. It agrees that a vote of censure should be on the ministry as a whole and that the existing scale of salaries should be alterable only by a Provincial Statute. The question of official minister is examined at some length. Some local governments oppose it while others are divided on the subject. The Government of India agree with the Commission that there should be discretionary power with Governor to appoint an official and think that the official Minister would seldom be appointed and that if appointed his choice would rest on the general consent of the Cabinet. One member of the Government of India dissents from this view as he cannot reconcile the presence of an official minister with the principle of joint responsibility. As regards communal representation in the Cabinets the despatch while opposing statutory provision, supports the suggestion of the U. P. Government that the instrument of Instructions to the Governor should include an obligation to attempt to secure representation of a minority community in the Cabinet where such a minority is in his opinion of sufficient importance to warrant it. The despatch further says that the minority problem makes it essential that there should be no constitutional requirements for the appointment of a Chief Minister in all provinces though it is expected that there will ordinarily be a Chief Minister whom the Governor would consult before the appointment of other Ministers.

OVERRIDING GOVERNMENTS POWERS.

Turning to the overriding powers of the Governor, the Despatch says: "The overriding powers of the Governor should be defined in statute but no closer definition should be attempted than is made by the Commission. The Government of India does not agree with the Punjab Government that the Governor should have power to intervene to secure the financial stability of the province and agree with the Commission that such a power of intervention is undesirable and should prefer to rely on the Governor's persuasion and guidance to prevent overhasty action." Continuing the Despatch says "We agree with the suggestion of the Commission that the Governors powers of securing the passage of rejected grants should correspond to the range of special powers to control Executive action.'

The Despatch refers in this connection to the suggestion that without fundamental rights recited in the Act the Governors protection of minoritise would be ineffective. The Government of India have examined arguments for and against and expect that this would form the subject of keen discussion at the Round Table Conference. Referring to emergency provision the despatch says that there has been little criticism of the Commissions proposal on the subject in the event of a constitutional breakdown but the suggestion is thrown out that the Governors powers to issue an Ordinance should be subject to the consent of the Governor-General.

SALT TAX.

The Government of India is then led to consider the salt tax in a special way for it is the best suited of all for an emergency tax and it is suggested that when the proceeds on the present rate are transferred to Provinces no further increase in the rate should be permissible as provincial revenue. The despatch then examines some of the new sources of provincial revenue. It says that the opinions of Local Governments with a few exceptions are definitely opposed to income-tax on agricultural incomes and its imposition is considered unlikely in the near future. Terminal tax on suggested scale would be a serious burden on trade. Tax on tobacco and matches would not be imposed without India States co-operation. The order in which it is proposed that Central Government should surrender the revenue to the Provinces is first, two crores in the form of personal income-tax and thereafter surrender from this and salt tax to be in equal amounts, the present borrowing arrangements are to be retained and if any Provincial Government wishes to maintain separate balances the Government of India would agree to it subject to suitable arrangements as to detals. The Government of India accept the Commissions recommendations regarding Accounts and Audits and grants-in-aid by Central Government for provincial objects and leave the question of local cesses on land to Provincial Legislatures within whose competence it is.

SEPARATION OF BURMA.

The despatch next deals with the question of Burma, and after conducting its own departmental enquires agrees with the Commission that there is no insurmountable barrier to the separation even on the broad issue of military problem. The Commander-in-Chief opines that unified military control is not essential. As regards financial considerations. Finance Departmens review of Layton figures is that it would be safe to accept at present Commission's finding that tion could fairly such a way as to injury to India too would

SPA

pa

ernment on the lines which have already been drawn irrevocably for India are first internal unity in the Executive, second, harmony between the Executive and the Legislature, and third, sufficient backing from public opinion. The existing system provides adequately for the first condition, namely, internal unity in the Executive. The second condition of harmony between the Executive and the Legislature is most difficult to realise. The Commission seem to suggest that their mutual relations are such as to avoid embarrassing the Government as a whole.

"LOOKING BELOW SURFACE."

It is necessary, however, to look below the surface. Although at first sight it might seem that the Executive is usually able to carry its measures, the real situation is that in any controversial issue the Government can seldom be certain of securing the support of the majority in the Assembly. In these circumstances it is unlikely that what we have described as the third condition of a strong Government should be realised, namely, a sufficient backing from public opinion. Indeed, controversies in the Assembly definitely tend to injure the credit of the Government in the country. Public opinion counts every year for more and is expressed in an increasing degree in the Legislature where it finds a conspicuous platform for the purposes of extending its own influence and denouncing the policy and action of the Government. Criticism of the Executive, characterised by the normal exaggeration of political controversy, receives wide publicity and support in the press throughout India and is so magnified that it has tended to generate feeling and friction.

The despatch then outlines the proposals of the Commission which suggest no change as regards the responsibility of the Governor-General in Council to the Secretary of State and insist that unity in the Central Executive must be preserved at all cost. They recommend an enlargement of the Assembly, but there is little ground to anticipate that this change would produce a legislature of which it could be predicted that it would work harmoniously with the Executive contemplated by the Commission. In any case, it is evident that these proposals would completely change the balance of the legislature and that the proportion which the official element bears to the whole would be so small that it would be unable to exercise any appreciable influence. Thus in practice these proposals can hardly produce strong Central Government which the Commission desire to see. Indeed they carry a stage further the process which we consider has already reached the limits of safety. A stage has now been reached when the appropriate course is to bring development in Legislature and Executive into closer co-ordination. It may therefore be that in order to obtain a greater degree of harmony with the legislature we shall have to sacrifice something of the internal unity of Executive.

SHARING OF POWERS.

The Government of India then discuss in succession under three main heads possible methods of sharing the power, namely: first, the exclusion of certain functions from the field of the Central ernment; second, dyarchy a Unitary Government is appropriate only limited problems able extension result in s mens by the d the

Danger To Indian Commercial Interests In Africa.

:0:

DRASTIC MEASURES IN UNION ASSEMBLY

Sir Fazli Hussain's Statement.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12.

A comprehensive statement on the position of Indians in Africa was made to-day by Sir Fazli Hussain to Mr. S. A. Waiz, representative of Imperial Indian Citizenship Association of Bombay, who met the Education Member. Sir Fazli Hussain welcomed the opportunity of meeting the representative of the Association and said "You have referred to the situation created in South Africa by the introduction in the Union Assembly of Transvaal the Asiatic Tenure Amendment Bill and have emphasised that this measure, if passed, will spell ruin of Indian traders in that territory. You have also pointed out that the Indian community feels very strongly on the proposal contained in the Bill to set apart certain definite areas for residence or commercial activities of Indians in the future, and for transfer within five years of such interests as have grown up in contravention of the provisions of the existing law. You say that this provision is regarded as a stigma of Racial inferiority not only by such Indians as are immediately concerned, but by every section of Indian opinion whether in South Africa, India or elsewhere. The laws of Transvaal have unfortunately been restrictive in their application to Asiatics. Law 3 of 1885 prohibited Asiatics from acquiring or owning landed property except in special streets, wards, and locations that might be assigned to them by Government to live in for purposes of sanitation. Then there is the Gold Law of 1908 which prohibited the acquisition or rights by coloured persons in certain areas. As no anxiety was shown to administer statutory provisions, Indians continued to acquire land on lease for trading in the mining area. They had acquired fixed property through European trustees and also by forming Joint Stock Companies. The Act 37 of 1919 was aimed at closing both these avenues and preventing further evasions of the Gold Law. The existing rights were however protected.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT

Early in February 1930 the Union Government as a result of numerous of recent Judicial pronouncements set up a select committee of the House of Assembly to enquire into these questions and to propose such legislation as it might deem fit. The Government of India have always been conscious of their responsibility for the interests involved and it was this reason that they deputed Mr. J. D. Tyson, at one time secretary of their first agent Mr. V. Sastri in South Africa to make suitable representations to the Committee in regard to safeguarding of legitimate interests of the Indian population, and to give the Indian community such assistance as it might need for placing its views before the Committee. The Committee's Report, together with its conclusions were placed on the table of the Legislative Assembly of the Union on 13th May, and the bill was read for first time on the 14th of that month. As soon as the Select Committee's report and draft bill reached the Government of India they represented to the Union Government that they should be allowed adequate time to exaxmine carefully the reaching provisions of the measure.. It was decided to postpone further consideration of the bill until following session of the Union Parliament, which will commence in January next. Every endeavour is being made to prepare the Indian case as thoroughly as possible. Newspaper reports also show that the delegates of India at the Imperial Conference have availed themselves of the opportunity to discuss the situation informally with General Hertzog in London. We hope friendly negotiations will bring about a satisfactory settlement.

COMMON ELECTORAL ROLL

The question of the danger threatened to the economic interests of Indians in Transvaal is engaging our earnest attention and we have, as I have said, lost no opportunity of making representations to the Union Government in regard to it.

As regards East Africa it is generally admitted that the conclusions of the White Paper, issued in June last, represent considerable advance on the former position. The Indian community has always attached great importance to the principle of a common electoral roll and the Government of India have always lent their full support to this view. The establishment of a common roll is an object to be aimed and attained with an equal franchise of a civilization of education and character and open to all races. The proposal to leave the constitution of the Kenya Legislative Council substantially unaltered is also satisfactory. Apprehensions are entertained in certain quarters that if the three territories of Kenya Uganda and Tanganyika are brought together for purposes of administration, the spirit of the Kenya white settlers which is one of political domination might prevail on account of their number and influence and that in particular interests of Indians in Tanganyika which is administered under a mandate might be affected prejudicially. We shall arrange to appoint a joint select Committee of Parliament, when it is constituted of views of the Indian community on all these matters.

FORCE OF PUBLIC OPINION

I trust that the two questions of Native Police in East Africa and of Indians in South Africa will be kept entirely apart and distinct and that each issue will be considered separately, only in the light of circumstances.

Though our task of safeguarding the interests of Indians overseas is one of very great difficulty and delicacy, it is one of which as a rule not only Indian opinion is united but on which Indian public opinion is reflected in the views Government of India formulate, your association may rest assured of our continued vigilance and of our determination to do all we can to promote the interests of Indians overseas.—A. P.

COMMUNITY'S RIGHTS ARE ATTACKED.

:0:

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS MEET DR. MALAN

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12.

The South African Indian Congress in a cable to the Associated Press says that a Congress deputation met Dr. Malan on the 7th instant and handed to him the petition against the Transvaal [illegible] called that the [illegible] induced unmo- [illegible] of Parliament [illegible] pro-

CLOSER UNION OF EAST AFRICA.

Joint Parliamentary Committee Appointed

LORD PASSFIELD EXPLAINS GOVERNMENT ACTION.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Lords have agreed to the motion of Lord Passfield that it is desirable to appoint a joint committee of both the Houses to consider the reports on the closer union of East Africa. Lord Passfield specified that the reports to be examined were those of Hilton-Young and Sir Samuel Wilson and the Government's conclusions as to the famous White Paper that all the obligations Commission into action was [illegible] internationally

PROTEST AGAINST "CHOTA COMMISSIONERS" ACTION

Resolutions In Petlad-Bhadran Taluka Conference.

(Through the Secretary, Petlad-Bhadran Taluka Conference.)

There were gathered together nearly 8,000 people of Petlad and Bhadran Taluka to attend the Conference held at Dharmaj near Petlad on the 9th instant under the presidentship of Dr. Sumant Mehta, the social worker and energetic servant of State Praja Mandal. The Conference was convened as a protest against the alleged high-handedness of the Borsad Mamlatdar, Mr. Mohanlal Shah. After the speeches made by the president and others explaining the situation, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

The Conference requests the Maharaja Saheb of Baroda to allow the British subjects who are our relatives and brothers and who have come to us for help, to stay in our territory and give them due protection in times of need. It furtner requests all the residents of Baroda State to give these people shelter in their houses, and if there be any need, the resident themselves should stay in cottages and huts erected by the British subjects temporarily within the limits of Baroda State.

Cases have occurred in which the British officers have terrorised the people of Baroda State as well as the British subjects staying here in the villages of Joshi Kua in Baroda District and Kurel in Navasari Prant. It is insulting to the State and interferes with the rights of the State. If the British officers have got anything to invest gate within our territory the Conference requests the Maharaja Saheb that it may be done by our officers and also requests the Maharaja Saheb to take effective measures to prevent any outside interference as soon as possible.

This Conference protests against insult done to our Maharaja by the alleged action of the "Chhota Commissioner" in addressing 'Gaekwar is a slave to the British and Gaikwar subjects are slaves to the slave.'

The Conference expresses its entire dissatisfaction towards the actions taken by the Bombay Government against the Baroda State subjects by declaring them as foreigners and invites the attention of Secretary of State and the Viceroy for India for necessary action.

NO "MUKHI" FOR VILLAGE

:0:

Government Await Applications

DICTIONARY AND "MAHABHARAT" ATTACHED

(From Our Correspondent)

UTTARSANDA, Nov 11.

Sjt. Hathibhai Lalaji and Dayabhai Gokalbhai, who were sentenced to eight days' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5, were released yesterday after undergoing imprisonment for fifteen days.

The "Mukhi" of this village had resigned long ago. At present there is none in the village. The Government has invited applications from candidates for the post of a "Ughratdar" (revenue collector) and a Police Patel. No candidate has come forward until now.

The national flag that was hoisted for the fifth time, is still flying.

The house of two brothers Sjts. Maganbhai Shankarbhai, and Ranjibhai Shankerbhai, was visited to recover a fine of Rs. 40 and amongst the seized articles worth about Rs 100 are a dictionary and a Mahabharat.

Many more houses were visited for the same purpose.

POLICE LOAD GOODS.

The police could not get a cart, so they had to order out a motor lorry from Nadiad to remove the confiscated goods. As no coolie was available the police had to do the work of loading.

Attachments In Bochasan Village

:0:

BORSAD, Nov. 11.

In the early morning of the 9th inst. the Revenue Collector, Mr. Master, came down to Bochasan village with some Police to attach the moveable property of the Satyagrahi farmers who have not paid the revenue. The police broke open the house of one khatedar, Mr. Vaghajibhai and dug up the space near water room nearly five feet deep with the idea that they would get something from the earth. They did not find anything, and attached one old umbrella, used brass pot, one wooden rod, cotton seeds, bucket, a cup, etc. From there, the police went to another man's house. There they found seven bales of tobacco, each bale containing 10 maunds. They attached all the bales and said to the farmer, that if he would not pay up the revenue within four days, they would dispose of all the [illegible]

Berar Dictator Jailed

:0:

(From A Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Nov. 12.

Mrs. Durgabai Joshi 8th Dictator of Berar Provincial War Council, and Mrs. Parwatibai Patwardhan of Amraoti have been sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment, each, the former under 26 "F" and "G" Forest Act, and the latter under the Section 117 read together with Section 26 G.

SEVERAL LEADERS ARRESTED

:0:

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR MAHAL, NOV. 12.

Sjts. Ghule, Secretary, "War Council," Varma, Chaitnayadas, Agarwalla, Mangalmanda, Vachasundar, all prominent Congress workers were arrested today at 9 a.m. many more arrests are expected. Two volunteers of Sardar are also arrested.

"MERE PERSUASION NO OFFENCE," SAYS JUDGE

:0:

Only 4 P. C. Of Electorate Vote

ACCLAIMED NEW DICTATOR

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR CITY, Nov. 12.

Further details regarding the Election Boycott campaign conducted by the Congress reveal that only 4 per cent. of the electorate voted on the whole. In several places not a single vote was recorded. Except for Mrs. Kale, all ladies arrested on Monday for picketing at the Town Hall, were released last evening.

Mr. Munje, District and Sessions Judge, recently passed orders for revision of the application filed by the Bar Association against the convicting of some volunteers arrested at Sitabaldi while picketing liquor shops, recommending the Judicial Commissioner to acquit as no force was used by volunteers and were persuasion does not amount to offence under the Picketing Ordinance.

Sjt. Harkare of Saoner was appointed 11th "Dictator" of the War Council, vice Mrs. Kale.

Dr. Patwardhan of Amraoti has been transferred to the Nagpur Central Jail.

A huge procession started from the Congress House yesterday in honour of Mrs. Kale ending at Patwardhan ground where the new Dictator was appointed.

MR. JAMNADAS GANDHI ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent.)

VIRAMGAM, Nov. 11.

Sjt. Jamnadas Gandhi was brought down to Viramgam yesterday. He was arrested on charge of persuading the peasants not to pay land revenue dues in a speech delivered on the 2nd instant.

Mr. Bukhari and others with eight policemen went round the three villages of Dumana, Kaliana and Tret to persuade the peasants to pay up the revenue dues.

In the village of Tret, the police removed the signboard bearing the words "Enlist yourself as a Congressman" and tore to pieces a Congress bulletin, found in a Gosmith's shop.

...in a cigarette it's TASTE!

What smokers want is not novelty, but Quality; not new taste, but good taste.

"TASTE above everything"

Chesterfield

CIGARETTES

Manufactured by:—LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY, OF U.S.A.

Sold by all Tobacconists.

Representatives in India and Burma—ARNOLD & CO., LTD. Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Karachi and Amritsar.

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 13.

Ellora, Halls, Mombassa.
Pie-Ho, Marin, Marseilles.
Subadar, Jones, Bidi Bunder.
Chakla, Chandler, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 14.

Varela, Ramsay, Bushreh.

LOADING.

Nov. 13.

Steamer C|Venice for New York.
Steamer Yormachichi for New York.
Steamer Bankura for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Vasna for Persian Gulf.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S. S. Mantua:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's English mail steamer Mantua, is expected to arrive here to-day at about (6 p.m.) from London with the outward mails of the 30th ultimo. a general cargo and 294 passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Ellora:—The B I S N Coy.'s mail steamer Ellora, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mombassa, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Pie-Ho:—The Messageries Maritima steamer Pie Ho, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Subadar:—The T M Coy's steamer Subadar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bidi Bunder, with a general cargo.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Chakla, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Varela, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bushreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

THURSDAY, Nov. 13.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Franenfels, Karachi 14-11 L E Ltd.
2 Ranpura, London, 15-11, M M & Co.
4 Salabangka, Genoa, 13-11, T Morrison and Co.
5 Pilsna, Trieste, 16-11, L T and M I.
6 Tango Maru, Kobe, 13-11 N Y Kaisha.
8 Peiho Haiphong, 14-11, M Maritime Cie.
11 Castalia, Kchi, 14-11, G T Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Jeff Davis Calcutta 13-11 L Edwards Ltd.
4 Varela, Busrah, 14-11, M M and Co.
6 Chindwara, Rangoon, 15-11, M M and Co.
7 Howra, Calcutta, 11-11, M M and Co.
8 Borneo Maru Japan 20-11 O S Kaisha
9 Mirzapore, Japan, 18-11, M M and Co.
10-11 Jalavihar N F N F Scindia S and Co.
12|13 Rajput, Rangoon, 10|11, T Morrison and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D Oostcappelle, M Coast, 14-11, Mackinnon, M N Co.
E Falita, M Coast, 13-11, The Malabar, S S Co.
R Ahmedi, M Coast, 14-11, S Hassum and Co.
L Dayavati, Karachi, 16-11, B S N Co.
M Bahadurl, Jamnagar, 17-11, B S N Co.
N Jehangir, Jeddah, NF, T Morrison and Co.
P Khosrou N F N F T Morrison and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.

Ranchi 11-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Viceroy of India 20-11-30 P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Domala, 20-11-30 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macbride, 13-11-30, J F Co.
Circassia, 20-12-30, G T Co.
Elysia, 5-1-30, G T Co.
Britania, 26-1-31, G T Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Sumatra 20-11-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG

Sturnfels 18-11-30 L Edward Ltd
Lichtenfels 25-11-30 L Edward Ltd.
Trautenfels, 8-12-30 L Edwards Ltd.
Werdenfels, 21-12-30 L Edward Ltd.
Trifels, 29-12-30 L Edward Ltd

FROM NEW YORK

City of Venice 17-11-30 F F Campbell and Co.
Potter 14-11-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM ROTTERDAM

Bovenkerk, 7-12-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Konderkerk, 16-11-30, E D Sassoon and Co.
Ridderkerk, 28-12-30, E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Macedonia 21-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Iho Maru, 30-11 N Y Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru, 16-12 N Y Kaisha.
Tshurushima Maru, 16-12, N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, 30-12, N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru, 24-11, O S Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, 9-12, O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru, 25-12, O S Kaisha.
Kidderpore 30-11 P. & O. Co.
Rawalpindi, 19-12, P & O Co.

SAILING DATE OF SHIPS

MERS FOR LONDON

FOR LONDON

Macedonia, 22-11-30, P and O S N Co.
Mantua, 29-11-30, P and O S N Co.

FOR WORKINGTON.

Ranchwich 18-11-30 J F Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Castalia, 15-11-30, G T and Co.
California, 20-21-30, G T and Co

FOR GENOA.

Silverlarch 14-11-30 Volkart Bros.

FOR KARACHI

Fraunfels, NF, L Edward Ltd.

FOR NEW YORK.

C|Venice, NF, F F Campbell and Co.
Yomachichi, NF, L Edwards Ltd.

FOR PERSIAN GULF

Bankura, NF, M M and Co.
Vasna, NF, M M and Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karapara 18-11-30, M M and Co.
Ellora N F M M & Co.

FOR KOBE

Borneo Maru 30-11-30 O S Kaisha
Mirzapore 19-11-30 P and O S N Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Chindwarah, N F, M M and Co.
Garmula, N F M M & Co.
Subadar, N F T M & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

Khosrou N F, T M and Co.

FOR ADEN.

Dara N F, T M and Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Jehangir N F, T M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON

Macedonia, 11,120, Dickinson, P and O S N Co.

FOR WORKINGTON.

Ranswich 3955 Sawdon J F Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia, 4171, Kelley G T Co.
California, 8,930 Smart G T Co.

FOR GENOA.

Silverlarch, 3085, Thomson, Volkart Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

C|Venice, 5,223, Lee, F F Campbell and Co.
Yomachichi, 3,673, L Edwards Ltd.

FOR KARACHI

Fraunfels 4674, Zod, L Edward Ltd.
Rabenfels 5,310 Meckey L Edward Ltd.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Mirzapore, 4135, Smith, P & O S N Co.
Borneo Maru 4261 Asow O S

Co.
Chindwara, 3307, Grahm, M M and Co.
Garmula, 3,234 Mann M M & Co.
Subadar, 3,397 Jones T M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Gazana 3191 Lamb M M and Co.
Howra 4086 Wardon, M M and Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

Khosrou 2491 Beattie T M & Co

FOR DURBAN.

Karapara, 3722, MacLean, M M and Co.
Ellora, 2,567 Halls M M & Co.

FOR ADEN.

Dara 3082 Wheeler T M and Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Jehangir 2157, Vollor, T M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Gazana 9-11-30 M B and Co.
Howra N F, M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

Jeff Davis 12-11-30
Jalavihar 12-11-30.
Borneo Maru 12-11-30
Franenfels 12-11-30
Irrawadi 12-11-30
California 12-11-30.

EPPORTS.

Nov. 13.

S S Ranpura for London:—6 bales animal skin, M M and Co; 3 bales animal skin, M H Ladha 12 bales animal skin, P M Hasam; 34 bales animal skin, H Osman; 4 bales woollen carpets, Clarke and Smith Ltd.

For Marseilles:—200 cwts groundnut shell, R Maherelly and Sons; 1,000 cwts groundnuts, Birla Bros; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—6 bales cotton blankets, E D Sassoon and Co; 1 bale wool raw, H Jeewan; 2,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, C Bapubhai.

S S Franenfels for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton raw, K Devchand and Co; 150 bales cotton fly, Indian Produce Export Co.

For Hamburg:—22 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd; 16 bales cotton fly, Bombay Shipping Agency; 41 cwts Gum Karaya, E Virji and Co.

For Philadelphia: —100 bales cotton thread waste, V N Joshi; 102 bales wool for carpets Shamji Mal; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, J Moolchand and Co.

IMPORTS.

S S Franenfels, Agents L Edwards Ltd; from Hamburg:—19 cases card boards, 29 cases wire 80 cases machinery, 36 cases lamps, 54 cases batteries, 113 cases boards, 25 cases salt, 147 cases camphor, 37 cases steel 50 cases pencils, 100 cases glassware, 33 cases glue, 60 cases glycerine, 21 cases rasin, 91 cases paper, 25 cases wonder candles, 94 cases stoves, 93 cases tiles, 25 cases bear, 50 cases vegetable products, 25 cases slates, 64 cases wire nails, 12 drums grease, 10 drums Lub oil, 104 drums M A F oil, 57 drums chemicals, 469 drums zpelter; 215 bdles Y M sheets, 50 bdles Y M Circles, 130 bdles Y M Squares

Political Developments In Germany.

RISE OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALISTS.

In the German General elections on the 14th September of this year the National Socialist German Workers Party achieved a success, unheard of in previous parliamentary history. Having left the old Reichstag with twelve seats, there were returned in the new Reichstag with 107 seats as the second strongest political party in Germany after the social democrats. It was a generally known fact that this party was on the increase, but the extent of their gains exceeded all expectation, even those of the leaders themselves. In view of the opinions voiced in international economic circles on this event, which did not fail to influence the position of the German Bourses and Germany's finances to a marked degree, it should be of interest to study the German National-Socialist movement in that light. Needless to say, the statements made hereinafter are based entirely on economic considerations and must in no way be regarded as a political opinion. A study of this probem from an economic point of view is particularly necessary, as not only economic ...quences have been revealed. ...the elections were influenc... ...conomic events to a degree ... unknown.

...arty was formed in the ..., chiefly as a reactionary ...t against the communist ...Munich. The anti-mar... ...cy resulting therefrom has ...ictly maintained by the ...nce that time, and last ...t was responsible for the ...ccess in the elections. In ... 1923 certain members of ...y took an active part in ...tsch" attempts at Munich ...ct caused a sharp decline ...umber of votes cast in ...our in the German gene... ...ns in the year 1924. ...e change in the atti... ...d in leading circles ... have taken place, a ..."by force" being re... ..."spiritual" revolu... ...id not materialise in ...y activities until the ... 1930, when the party ... to the government

..." REVOLUTION.

...istorical outline of ...irdly supplies a deci... ...on which a general ...he character of the ... formed. To the ...the "party program", ...o far, has not given ...articulars, contrary ...political adversaries, ...t and social-demo... ...which have a clearly ... party program. Un... ...any catch-words and ...eard, mostly repre... ...olutionary" ideas; ...ever such declara... ...ir program have ...he respective princi... ...nearly all cases com... ...later in such a man... ...ply well-nigh any... ... is most lucidly re... ...he idea of "capital". ...al-socialist movement ...es to follow anti-capi... ...; but in view of the ...tending to found its ...tion on large circles of ...rgeois group, it is bound ...owledge the savings capital ... poorer class. Consequently ...ght of "capital" is being ad... ...on an increasing scale, un... ... the original conception ...merely remains the diffe... ...between "raffendes" (grab... ...capital and "schaffendes ...ctive) capital. The latter ... enhanced and the former ...d. However, this implies ...he former anti-capitalist ... has collapsed in itself, ...closer consideration all ...will prove to be "produc... ...n this case, a number ...tchwords have gradu... ...away, and the respec... ...ntaries are adapting ... more and more to ...ities, as also with the ...nary" idea. In the year ...e force of arms was used, ...e leader of the movement. ...dolf Hitler, has just recent... ...ted that the party was aim... ...at a "spiritual" revolution ...with the force of votes, i.e. by ...purely constitutional means.

Out of this turmoil of principles ...nd conceptions only the word ...national" survives. Although the ...ovement calls itself a "na... ...onal-socialist" one, its "so... ...alism" in comparison with ...he generally acknowledged ...eaning of this term is completely ...erforated. On the contrary, the ...nti-marxist attitude was one of ...he main forces, which supplied ...he movement with an impulse in ...cent years. This opposition to ...arxism partly originates from ...conomic considerations and parti...larly from the repudiation of ...ss-warfare; but the party in... ...ds to combat more seriously the ...ernational tendencies of mar... ...sm, which are more pronounced ...th the communists than with ...e German social democrats. ...hus the national-socialist move... ...ent also stands as a bulwark ...ainst bolshevism in Europe. Precisely this fact should not be overlooked, when studying the movement from a purely economic standpoint. The stress laid on the national idea undoubtedly constituted one of the main attractions for large sections of the bourgeois parties during the recent election campaign.

PRESENT TURMOIL.

There still remains the problematic question, how such a vaguely outlined program could have gathered suc a vast number of votes. This is the point where home and foreign politics begin to exercise a joint influence. Since the German revolution home politics have been chiefly directed by the social democrats, which was particularly noticeable with economic legislative measures. The German socialist leaders have often acquisced to economic necessities, but legislation on the whole showed unmistakable signs of a preferential treatment of certain classes. Clear-sighted socialists have lately also displayed some willingness to effect further compromises with the bourgeois parties in compliance with economic requirements. However, the close cooperation between the social democratic party and the trade unions, which are actually in power, forced a decision in favour of the "socialist" idea. As a result of the consequent secession of the social democrats from the government and the futile attempts to form a working majority from amongst the bourgeois parties, the road had been cleared in home politics for the advance of the national socialists. In view of the rigid German party organisation it had proved impossible to pass a uniform program for consolidating the nation's finances in its great economic distress; the opinion is, therefore, prevailing in wide circles that with the present system a strong man, who is required for the necessary work of reform, will be unable to achieve his aims.

Besides this negative attitude on the part of large sections of the electorate there is a keen desire for something new, and this longing for something new mostly accounted for the success of Herr Adolf Hitler. However, it would be a mistake to attribute his success solely to the movement amongst the German voters; for the leader of the party has without doubt succeeded in organising the election compaign on attractive lines. The fact that catchwords played a particularly great part should be a phenomenon, which may often be found in countries governed on a parliamentary basis. The mass of loose talk must be reduced to within its proper limit. A valuable propaganda for the national-socialists was also afforded by the exceptionally severe attacks, made by the largest part of the German press on national socialism, which at that time was only a small party. Public attention was thereby indirectly attracted to it. The fact that precisely the bourgeois press, which shows the most conciliatory spirit towards socialism, combated the movement most vigorously, increased this effect without doubt.

MANIFOLD DISCONTENT.

The second origin of the national-socialist movement must be sought in the foreign-political development of Germany. In this connection the great general problems in foreign politics are not playing such a decisive part as the economic effects of Germany's foreign relations. Also in this ...ect the economic influence is, therefore, of chief importance. Most of the national-socialist voters are aware that Germany must follow a policy of peace. However, there is a growing section amongst the German population, which cannot understand that at a time, when there are millions of German unemployed, milliards of Marks are being transferred to foreign countries and are thereby draining the purchasing power in the home markets, which otherwise would give employment to those millions. The situation is undoubtedly more complicated than just described, but it presents itself in such a light to the economic mentality and intellectual power of the average man. If in addition an agitator of the ability of Herr Hitler has drummed this argument into the heads of the masses in the election campaign, the surprising electoral success will be grasped more easily. The nucleus of national-socialist foreign policy is, therefore, Germany's reparations burden. This point does likewise not constitute a novelty, as Germany's foreign policy has centered round the problem of reparations ever since the signing of the Versailles Peace Treaty. Merely the means applied in home politics are different ones and in accordance with the character of national-socialism as of a national movement. The tone of the party's attitude in relations with the outside world has already also been adjusted to suit the usual customs. The importance of the slogan used in this contest must be divided into its attractive force, intended for home consumption, and its value up comparison with political realities and possibilities, in order to obtain a clearer insight into the situation. Most of the foreign countries have realised the source of the national-socialist movement's growth and have pointed to the seriousness of present conditions. The fact that in this connection contradictory conclusions are drawn in the various sections of the press, corresponds with the different national political points of view of the authors.

NO POSITIVE PROGRAMME.

It is, therefore, extremely difficult to come to concrete conclusions on the strength of the national-socialist party's brief and simultaneously varied history, on the basis of which economic calculations can be made. National-socialism would appear to be an almost blank page, on which merely the acknowledgement is written that in spite of gigantic economic efforts in recent years the economic position of Germany has undergone a sharp decline. Needless to say, this decline is partly attributable to the general international economic depression, which must manifest itself to a greater extent in Germany, where in consequence of the stringency of capital there is no possibility of temporarily providing for new work out of her own resources. There is also no doubt that the reparations burden is to some extent responsible for present conditions. The decisive and positive factor with the new political movement is the re-awakening of interest on the part of a large section of the population, which had hitherto only taken little interest in the affairs of the state, in the future political development of Germany; for the increased number of votes resulting from the very much larger participation in the elections as compared with the previous elections in the year 1928, were almost exclusively cast in favour of the new party. This new political force will have to be reckoned with. However, the manner in which this force will operate will not only depend on its originators, but on those who are opposed to it. Particularly economists, who are accustomed to uniting all available forces as effectively as possible, should consider, whether from this growth in German political activity, which is clearly directed against communism, advantages cannot be derived for the economy of the whole world. As already explained above, the utilization of these forces will not be hampered by party traditions.

In accordance with the economic origin of the party the antidote must likewise come from an economic source. The best antidote is an improvement in German economic conditions, which will either compel the party to adopt a more real policy or will create a gulf between the leaders and their followers, as the majority of voters belong to sound and reasonable cirbles of the population. The party has not obtained an increased number of votes in the industrial centres, but chiefly from the small citizens and particularly from the small agrarians. Both these groups realise that their private economic position has become worse, but on the other hand are willing to acknowledge improvements and are averse to placing themselves at the head of the country with intentions of class-warfare. They will always follow a government, which does not impede an economic peaceful development; but economic conditions in Germany in the last few years will hardly render a fundamental improvement possible unless it is more fully realised abroad that Germany is just an important economic factor as the other European great powers. Germany, therefore, does not bear the sole responsibility for future developments.

HOTEL MAJESTIC LESSEE IN TROUBLE.

—:o:—

An application for transfer of the case against his client pending before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court was made by Mr. J. D. Davar before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday. In this case Mr. H. D. Billimoria the lessee of the Hotel Majestic, Bombay stood charged with theft of certain articles alleged to belong to the property handed over by him to Mr. A. H. Gazder, The complainant is Mr. A. H. Gazder, son of the latter who is now managing the hotel.

Mr. Davar stated that by consent with the Police Prosecutor he was moving for the transfer of the case from the Third Court to any other Court as he had too much work.

The Magistrate referred the matter back to the Third Court with a recommendation that it should be expedited.

Mr. Dawar then approached the Third Court and stated that the case was purposely adjourned from time to time at the suggestion of the complainant who was trying to have whatever little business that was left in the hands of his client assisted by Brandons and Co. He had ample material to prove that the charges were absolutely falsa.

The Magistrate fixed the hearing for November 21.

FIRST ALL-ASIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

To Be Held At Benares From December 26 to 30.

The First All-Asia Educational Conference (Benares), has been organised by the All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations under the patronage of World Federation of Education Associations. Sessions will be held from Thursday (Dec. 25) to Tuesday (Dec. 30). The following are extracts from the third Bulletin issued by the authorities:—

Arrangements have been made to provide free accommodation to the delegates in gardens and buildings in the city as well as near the Training College and School. Vegetarian hotels and restaurants will be found in the compound of the Conference and the Boarding facilities on Indian lines will be abundant. The delegates who wish to live in European style or want non-vegetarian catering will find ample accommodation in the city and Cantonment Hotels about two miles from the Conference grounds. The Secretary, Reception Committee, will be glad to receive intimation from the delegates regarding their requirements and will make arrangements to their satisfaction.

The Reception Committee are arranging free entertainments, excursions and luncheons for the pleasure of the delegates. Free trips to Sarnath and Ram Nagar will be provided. Delegates who wish to tour in India or see important towns will receive the best advice and facilities at the hands of the Committee

DELEGATES.

Announcements have aready been forwarded to educationists in all countries in the East and an effort at wide publicity is being made. It is confidently expected that all countries will send delegates. The Government representatives, the representatives of various organisations and institutions, and individuas interested in the movement will all be welcome and will be treated as delegates. Full arrangement will be made for their comfort and participation in discussion groups.

Those wishing to attend the conference will do well to send their application form together with the Registration Fee to the Secretary, Reception Committee, Benares. It seems advisable to ask a fee of Rs. 3 or 4 shillings for delegates registering at Benares and every person who attends should register in order that locations may be determined and special concessions received. Careful registration will be an advantage both to the registrant and to the Committee. All the members of the Reception Committee will be treated as delegates and will pay a fee of Rs. 2 only.

DISCUSSION GROUPS.

It is expected from present indications that two thousand persons will attend the Conference. The following Discussion Groups have been organised:—

(1) Health, Hygiene and Physical Culture; (2) Illiteracy; (3) Adult Education; (4) Library Service; (5) Kindergarten and Montessori Systems; (6) Rural Education; (7) Character, Moral and Religious Education; (8) Parental Co-operation; (9) Teachers' Associations; (10) Teachers' Training; (11) Primary Education; (12) Secondary Education; (13) University Education; (14) Women's Education.

The delegates will do well to inform the Secretary, Reception Committee, in which groups they will participate.

LANGUAGE.

The official language of the conference will be English, but attempts will be made to provide interpreters so that persons who have messages may not be handicapped on account of language. The delegates will kindly inform the Secretary, Reception Committee, the languages that they know. Badges will be distributed to be worn by the deegates showing what language or languages they speak. Thus acquaintance will be made easy and a common bond established.

All the persons interested in the movement should forward names and complete addresses in advance, and all communications should be addressed either to the Secretary, Reception Committee, Benares, or to the Secretary, All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations, Post Box 52, Cawnpore.

Sporting News.

—:o:—

CRICKET AT BENARES.

VIZIANAGRAM TEAM TO PLAY ALL-ALLAHABAD.

The first match of a series of games arranged by H.H. Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram will take place at Benares on November 8. Hobbs and Sutcliffe will play for the Rajah's team which will be opposed to an All-Allahabad XI.

PROTEST AGAINST POLICE CONDUCT.

—:o:—

Vile Parle Meeting.

A public meeting of the citizens of the Suburbs was held at Vile Parle on Sunday at 9 p.m. in the Tilak Chowk under the presidentship of Mr. G. B. Trivedi of Santa Cruz when the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) That this meeting of the citizens of the suburbs emphalically protest against the assaults on the citizens of Bombay in the Azad Maidan on the 26th of October 1930 and also against the action of the Police in taking some of the young women who took part in the Flag Salutation ceremony out of Bombay and leaving them on the road between Thana and Vikhroli without making any provision for their return.

(2) That this meeting calls upon the authorities to hold an investigation relating to these incidents and to see that no such incidents are repeated again.

MR. BHADKAMKAR'S SPEECH.

Mr. V. V. Bhadkamkar who moved the proposition, in the course of his speech said:—

The Government position appears to be whatever the motives of the civil resisters may be, howsoever non-violent the civil resisters may be, still as the Government of the country, it is bound to maintain law and order and to take whatever steps may be necessary to gain that object in view. But let it be remembered that the civil resister is perfectly prepared, though he is a breaker of the law, to bear all the penalties and the sufferings laid down by the law without the least resistence is its authority. Is it not then incumbent on the Government to uphold the law and to observe the limits laid down by the law while enacting its provisions as against the civil resisters? The Civil Resisters only want to show to the people and the Government of the counrty how far they are prepared to sacrifice themselves to get certain laws abrogated or rectified. Is it then too much for the people to expect from the Government that they would equally scrupulously respect the limits of the law while dealing with the civil resisters? Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, one of the most eminent counsels in India, pointed out, in one of his letters, to the "Bombay Chronicle," how the provisions of the Salt Act and the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and the police acts did not justify the assaults made by the police against those who were breaking the salt laws. "Lathi Charge" do not help the Government. They drive the roots of the movement deeper into the ground and make it move firm. They make it impossible for those who have not still joined the civil disobedience movement to maintain that indifferent attidude any further.

BOHRA WORLD CYCLISTS At Surat

—:o:—

Reception By Bohra Community

SURAT, Nov. 8.

Mr. Nurudin A. Karachiwalla sends the following:—

The two Bohra cyclists who had started on a world tour from Nairobi were given a splendid reception by the Bohra community of Surat when they arrived here yesterday from Bombay.

The two cyclists, Mr. Jafarji and Mr. Abbasbhai, both belong to a mercantile family of Nairobi in East Africa and they started on the world tour in November last year. After going over part of the South African Continent during which they experienced interesting adventures, they crossed over to Colombo. Touring round Ceylon they arrived at Madras, and from Madras the cyclists reached Bombay visiting Bangalore Poona and many other interesting places 'en route'. After returning to Bombay they propose to go to Northern India.

The cyclists arrived at Surat on Wednesday night. On Friday morning the cyclists were guests at a reception held by the Bohra Educational Society presided over by Mr. Vasi. A grand garden party was arranged in the evening to meet them in the beautiful garden of Mr. Malbari's bungalow, when the Bohra gentry from the whole city were present. Speeches in Gujerati were made by Dr. Tyebbhai, Messrs. Maskati, Vehmi and Chitthiwalla welcoming the world cyclists and admiring their adventurous spirit. Mr. Vasi Amir Varawalla, Bengali and Mr. Noorudin Karachiwalla delivered speeches in English congratulating them for their courage and sportsmanship and wished them success in their hazardous task.

Both the Bohra youths were garlanded amidst cheers and a purse containing Rs. 301 was presented to them on behalf of the Bohra community of Surat, which they gratefully accepted.

The cyclists then thanked those presents for the honour done to them and for the kind welcome by the Surat which is the chief centre of the Bohra community in India, and thereafter all the guests partook of the refreshment. A string band was playing all the while and the function came to a successful close late in the evening.

IRVO (Irradiated Vegetable Oil.) and NECTOR (Hyphophosphates, etc.,) Prescribed together act as a perfect, effective TONIC

AMRUT PHARMACY, LABORATORY, NAGPUR.

Please write a post card, for the pricelist of reliable medicines prepared at the Laboratory according to experienced Doctors formulas, in Nagpur, Central Provinces, INDIA, to....

AMRUT PHARMACY, Chemists, Druggists, Opticians, Sitalbuldi—Nagpur. OR AMRUT PHARMACY, wholesale suppliers of Medicines etc., Princess, Street, Bombay.

HALT!!! PATRIOTS.

HERE IS FINE & DELICIOUS

CHAND BRAND TEA

Blended & Packed by Purely Swadeshi concern.

YELLOW LABEL A SPECIALITY

Moderate in Price. Sold in Tins & Packets everywhere.

Managing Agents:—

SAPAT & CO.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 2.
Main Road, Nasik. Ravivar Peth, Poona.

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

Last Year's New Business. Over ONE CRORE.
Total Assets. Exceeds ONE CRORE.
Last Bonus (Quinquennial.) Rs. 100, per 1000.
(Endowment Assurance.)

A purely Indian Life Office.

Lower Premiums. Larger Bonuses. Liberal Policy Conditions.

Join this progressive office and share in its prosperity.

For particulars please write to:—

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

KING FUAD DICTATOR

—:o:—

Chamber And Senate Dissolved

—:o:—

NEW FRANCHISE

CAIRO, Oct. 22.

King Fuad of Egypt to-night signed the Royal Decree by which he claims to alter the Constitution and to make himself virtually Dictator.

The Chamber and Senate are dissolved.

New elections are only to be held when the new electoral lists, according to the new Royal-made electoral law are ready.

CONSTITUTION CHANGED

Many of the fundamental articles of the constitution are changed.

The Senate is in future to have two-thirds of its members nominated by the King, who will thus have controlling power over all legislation.

The franchise is to be restricted to men over 25. And the voters will elect not Members of Parliament, but a number of "electors" who must posses a high property qualification.

"Responsibility" of Ministers to Parliament will be little more than a formality. And members of Parliament are forbidden to "interfere with the rights of the Executive."

All newspapers are to be liable to immediate suspension for an indefinite period.

SUPPORT FOR WAFD

The Liberal Party, headed by Mahomed Mahmud Pasha, ranges itself by the side of the Wafd in opposing this attack on the 'basic principles of the constitution."

These two parties between them represent practically the whole of the Egyptian people, who are thus in opposition to the King and his friends.

"Russeln Pasha, Commandant of Cairo City Police, this morning headed a parade of 100 armed and steel-helmeted police before the office of Sidky Pasha, who said: "I rely on you to quell any impending demonstrations."

The police have since been patrolling the streets.—"Daily Herald."

GANDHIJI'S MESSAGE ON FEARLESSNESS.

—:o:—

A Critical Analysis.

The following are extracts from an address delivered before the University Union, Bangalore, by Professor C. R. Narayana Rao, of the Central College, on Gandhiji's message on Fearlessness".

The emotion of fear which has its origin in the specific instinct of self-preservation must soon acquire secondary ramifications. Thus anything unusual and sudden, though not of immediate danger to life whether in the nature of sound or corporal presence, must certainly affect the animal mind with apprehension in the proportion in which the animal mind is unprepared to meet with the object of alarm. Fortunately in the animal kingdom, no prophet has been born to reprove the animals for acts of cowardice or fear and if one such were born, and if as the result of a long moral sermon the animals had the foolishness to cast off all fear, if possible, we can easily imagine what would happen in Nature. Its balance of power would immediately be disturbed leading into total extinction of the universe. Fear sometimes becomes stronger than the primary function of self-protection or reproduction of species. Under the still stimulus or strong fear almost all the organs are thrown into violent activity, with the result that, the sweat glands pouring forth their contents, the whole of the nervous system ceases to function. In these circumstances it would seem that the very object with which the emotion of fear has been implanted in the animals has been frustrated because nothing is easier than to strike down a victim. The emotion of fear is capable of translation and at all events must become transformed into fierce courage. For instance, donkeys are reported to smite down lions with the unparalleled power of their heels.

PHYSIOLOGICAL EXPLANATION.

We have no clear explanation of the more subtle form of fear, such as timidity, shyness, etc. It is not that fear even in its normal form will move them mentally and physically. That movement depends upon the nature of two little glands. They are known and described as adrenal glands. A courageous person is usually credited to possess a large amount of cortex and a timid one with a generous proportion of medulla, and the two do not usually go together, but they are by no means exclusive. The common fears to which we are all prone, such as snakes, ghosts, etc., betray the activity of the whole gland rather than the supremacy of one of the constituents.

Fear of the unknown must affect the courageous as well as the timid one in the same degree. A man like Martin Luther will fight 'Satan.' Even in the most courageous people, fear may amount to an obsession. This accounts for the extraordinary timidity of Lord Kitchner in the company of ladies. Carlyle's advice to young people is that they should cultivate the friendship of those people whom they dread for fear of ridicule. Now where this inward fear of such timidity is wanting in outward expression, ridicule may provoke a fierce form of combativeness totally regardless of consequences.

PUNISHMENT.

The fear of punishment belongs altogether to a different category and it has a moral aspect. Punishment is usually defined in ethics as the discipline of natural consequences and is even enforced by animals in order to secure orderliness of behaviour and social loyalty where animals lead a gregarious life. In all breaches of discipline, the punishment is altogether disproportionate to the nature of the offence. The determination to evade punishment is distinctly a human feature. If we find a young man denying all knowledge of an offence, he does so more because it is the custom, and such denial may amount to a point of honour and principles. If you probe the matter further, you will discover that the denial of the offence is from the mere inability to stand chastisement or corporal punishment, or more sportsmanly perhaps, as a challenge to constituted authority. When Mahatma Gandhi wrote in his message, "Brave are those who are armed with fearlessness," he meant fearlessness is a 'sine quo non' for the growth of all nobler virtues. I believe he had that thought in his mind when he wrote that message in that clossically heroic form. The innocent or uncritical reader is apt to miss the central point in the teaching and may perhaps lead to unwarranted conclusions. "The seeker after Truth must cast off all fear and you attain ineffable peace." This might easily be mistaken for a call to perpetrate acts of violence. You might remember the connotation of the term fear in religion and in ethics in the former the trembling reverence filled with fear to the Supreme Being, and in the latter it emphasises respect for men in authority or worth. I have yet to know of a world-teacher whose doctrines have invited his followers to cast off all fear of Government or constituted authority. The basis of all civilization is fear. The man whose heart is filled with holy fear may see the Grace of God. The man whose heart is filled with moral and social fears is the man who serves the nation best. We are told that the fear of God is the beginning of Knowledge and we are recommended to render tribute to all to hom tribute is due and fear all those to whom fear due. After carefully examining the teachings of the Gita on which Mahatma Gandhi bases his message, nobody can differ from him when he points out that the cardinal doctrines that the law seeks to emphasise and impress upon the erring man, 'Don't be a coward in the fulfilment of your Sanatana Dharma, your Varna-Ashrama Dharma and your Kula Dharma.' You acquire fearlessness in their discharge provided you fear God whose cosmic manifestation I have revealed to you just now, provided you honour the King in whom I have implanted a Divine power, provided you reverence your Acharyas and your Rishis. No sound teacher, no responsible parent can ignore these. Mahatma Gandhi has classified the emotions into external and internal. In the latter he includes anger, and animal passions. Perhaps the modern psychologists may not accept his system of classification of the emotion of Fear. Can anger mean fear? If by animal passion is meant the instinct of propagation of species, we know that Nature, fire and water hold terrors for those engaged in the exercise. In the protection of their families, the most timid animals become fearless.

In all orderly states of human society, the most potent factor, which ensures stability is public opinion. The only men who are indifferent to public opinion are inmates of the Mental Hospital or those who are under the influence of inebriating spirits. Our public opinion or the private judgments of individuals who compose the society, the moral and collective authority of all institutions, social, political and educational, must ultimatey depend, on the standards of our judgments and the degree in which we are prepared to support discipline. The maximum of fearlessness which Gandhi wants us to adopt as the Gospel of Life from the psychological standard resolves itself into the doctrine of Discipline.

Allahabad—The eighth Session of the All-India Adi-Hindu Depressed Classes Conference will be held at Allahabad on 15th, 16th and 17th November. Mr. B. C. Mandal of Calcutta presides at the political conference and Swami Achhuthanand of Cawnpore at social conference. Mr. Nanakchand Dhusya is the Chairman of the Reception Committee.—A. P.

FIFTH BOMBAY WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

To Meet On 22nd Instant At Malbari Memorial Hall.

MRS. TYEBJI TO PRESIDE.

Dr. Malinibai Sukhtankar, Hon. Sec. Bombay Womens' Conference writes:—

Under the auspices of the Bombay Women's Committee on Educational and Social Reform, the Fifth Conference of Bombay Women, will be held in Bombay on 22nd November 1930, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Malbari Memorial Hall, Seva Sadan.

During the last three years the All-India Women's Conference concerned itself with educational questions or with questions regarding such pernicious customs, as the Purdah system, or the child marriage system, which have been hampering the educational progress of women. At the first All-India Women's Conference, held at Poona, early in 1926, a demand for legislation fixing the minimum age of Marriage for girls and boys at 16 and 21 respectively was made.

Since the sessions of the Conference at Patna, the scope of the activities of the Conference has been widened, so as to include all questions concerning women and children. Last year the sessions of the All-India Women's Conference was held in Bombay, and the public of Bombay will ever remember the wonderful gathering then held in Bombay of women from all over India.

The Bombay Women's Conference is a constitutional conference, and will send its delegates to the All-India Women's Conference to be held at Lahore in January 1931. The following are the topics on which the discussion will take place:—Adult education, Home, Economics, Parent's share in the education of the child, the necessity of appointing women doctors to important posts, such as Assistant Health Officers, etc., etc. Mrs. Fyez Tyebji, President of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council has been selected as the President of the Conference.

The Bombay Women's Committee on Educational and Social Reform, therefore, cordially invites all men and women who are interested in the educational and social progress of the women of this country, not only to attend the Conference sessions, but to participate in its deliberations, and to give to the public cause the benefit of their experience in the matter.

No Agreement In Sight.

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Joint Conference of the Hindu and Muslim delegates met today and continued discussions, but no decisions have yet been reached. It has been decided to ask Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Maulana Mohamed Ali to join in the deliberations. Further meeting will be arranged after the inauguration of the Round Table Conference.—Reuter.

WELLS' WAR WARNING.

—:o:—

"Perhaps Next Year, Or Year After.

"I think," said Mr. H. G. Wells, "that an outbreak of war in the Near East, or nearer, is quite possible in a few years' time.

"Some sort of accident might happen next year or the year after. It is as close as that."

Mr. Wells was speaking at a Westminister conference organised by the National Council for the Prevention of War.

"You are going to be entirely ineffective when the time comes," he told his hearers. "The War Office is ready but your Movement merely meets and talks."

Mr. Wells said he devoted 200 days of hard work every year to prevent the war system going on in the world.

"I have ruined a good second-class reputation as a novelist by that occupation," he said. "It has led the reviewers to describe me as a propagandist."

Professor Gilbert Murray declared that the real danger of war would come from the ordinary, lazy, selfish elector, who, when any crisis arose, and when he was asked to make some sacrifice, wanted to know why it was necessary to trouble about other nations in Asia or the Far East.

Professor Delisle Burns said the next war would be a gas war from the skies.

"We are in the springtime of peace," he said, "and we must not expect the harvest to-morrow."—"Daily Herald."

—:o:—

Lahore.—Hari Dutt, an eighteen-year-old student of Sanskrit College at Banga committed suicide by taking poison. He is alleged to have informed a doctor before his death that the reason for his action was the fact that he was poor in studies.—A. P.

Lahore.—Abdul Haq, a sub-inspector of C. I. D. attached to the investigation staff in the New Conspiracy Case, was run over in the Lahore Cantonment by a car driven by a military officer. Mr. Abdul Haq is lying in a precarious condition in the hospital.—A. P.

Miracle In Present-Day Russia.

WHAT EDUCATION HAS ACHIEVED.

DR. TAGORE'S DREAM OF AN EMANCIPATED INDIA

In a speech delivered at the Dom Soyuzoff, Moscow, in mail week Dr. Rabindranath Tagore said:

"I believe that all human problems find their fundamental solution in education. And outside of my own vocation as a poet I have accepted this responsibility to educate my people as much as it lies in my individual power to do. I know that all the evils, almost without exception, from which my land suffers are solely owing to the utter lack of education of the people.

"Poverty, pestilence, and communal fights and industrial backwardness, which make our path of life too narrow and perilous, are simply due to the meagreness of education. You all know that our condition in India is very similar to yours. She has an agricultural population which is in need of all the help and encouragement that you have accorded to this country. You know how precarious is the living which exclusively depends upon agriculture, and so how utterly necessary it is for the cultivators to have the education, the up-to-date method of producing crops in order to meet the increasing demands of life and of expensive Government.

"Our people are living on the verge of perpetual famine, and do not know how to help this because they have lost their faith and confidence in their own humanity. This is the greatest misfortune of that people, over 300,000,000 of men and women burdened with profound ignorance, a closed prospect, and incompetence.

CHANGED MENTAL ATTITUDE.

"So I came to this land to see how you deal with this problem, you who have struggled against the incubus of ignorance, superstition, and apathy, which were once prevalent in this oppressed land among the working men and peasantry. The little that I have seen has convinced me of the marvellous progress that has been made, the miracle that has been achieved. How the mental attitude of the people has been changed in such a short time it is difficult for us to realise, we who live in the darkest shadow of ignorance and futility. It gladdens my heart to know that the people, the real people who maintain the life of society, bear the burden of civilization are not deprived of their own rights, and that they enjoy an equal share of all the advantages of a progressive community.

"And I dream of the time when it will be possible for that ancient land of Aryan civilization to enjoy the great boon of education and equal opportunity for all the people. I am thankful, truly thankful to you all, who have helped me in visualising in a concrete form of the dream which I have been carrying for a long, long time in my mind, the dream of emancipating the peoples' mind, which has been shackled for ages. For this I thank you."

HOW TO CHECK SLEEP-WALKING

Sleep-walking is a disturbance of consciousness, a performance, while in one state of consciousness, of acts usually done in another state. That most people do not remember on waking anything which happens during sleep is no proof that consciousness is lost then. Certainly the sleep-walker is conscious, even though she does not remember afterwards what she has done. For eyes may be open and staring, or they may be closed. In either case she does not use them to see with; she sees with some inner sense appropriate to her state of consciousness, or, as some psychologists believe, is guided by the memory of what she saw when awake.

Whatever sleep-walking is, it is abnormal, and must be restrained if possible. It occurs more often in children and young people than in older persons, and is usually outgrown in course of time. Sometimes it is of physical origin, in which case it may be prevented by attending to the diet and by avoiding a heavy meal late in the day. The sleep-walker's bed should be comfortable, and she should be prevented, by mechanical means if necessary, from lying on her back. Congestion of the back part of the brain may result from this posture, and cause an interference or overlapping in the various phases of consciousness.

The sleep-walker should impress upon her mind during the time of passing from the waking to the sleeping consciousness that she must wake at the approach of danger. She can do this with practice, just as she can train herself to wake at a certain hour.

Help the cook improve your meals!

RECIPE No. 58

Steamed Fruit Pudding

½ cup Cocogem, 1 small teaspoon powder cinnamon, ½ cup brown sugar, 1 cup chopped raisins, ½ cup currants, ½ cup citron, 1 tablespoon candied orange peel, 1 cup grated raw carrots, 1 small teaspoon soda, 1 small teaspoon nutmeg, small teaspoon salt, 1 small teaspoon powdered ginger and cloves.

Mix ingredients well together and put into a quart mould. Cover and steam 4 hours. Serve hot with your favourite sauce.

DON'T leave everything to your cook—show him how he can improve the meals he prepares for you. Give him new recipes, see that he buys the best ingredients, and be sure that he uses Cocogem instead of the cheap, adulterated ghee that is sold in the bazaars.

You will be surprised at the difference Cocogem makes. It preserves natural flavours, will not make food greasy and is absolutely tasteless and odourless. Try your favourite recipe made with Cocogem and notice the improvement!

Cocogem is especially useful in frying. Butter, ghee, suet, lard and other animal fats break down, burn and form irritating, indigestible acrolein when heated over hot fires. Slow fires and low frying temperatures prevent food being thoroughly cooked and cause it to absorb enormous quantities of grease.

With Cocogem very hot fires may be used and an ideal frying temperature maintained, for Cocogem will not smoke or burn even if heated to 100 degrees above the burning point of ghee or suet!

Owing to the enthusiastic reception of the Cocogem recipe book "One Hundred Aids to Appetite", the stock of these books is now exhausted. However, the Proprietors of Cocogem will continue to welcome requests for advice in the preparation of tasty dishes. The services of the Cocogem Cooking expert are always at your disposal.

Cocogem

Use the Bombay Chronicle to carry your sales message to the 99% Nationalist Indians if you are willing to accept their money for your service

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

— Mail & Passengers — Service.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.
Nov. 15th	Ranpura	Furlong	16,601
22nd	Macedonia*	Dickinson	11,120
29th	Mantua	Hignett	10,946
Dec. 6th	Narkunda*	Parker	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	Townshend	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi*	Stringer	16,697
27th	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
1931.			
Jan. 3rd	Mooltan x	Morton	20,952
10th	Rajputana	Cadiz	16,644
17th	Ranchi*	Brooks	16,650
24th	Ranpura	Furlong	16,601
31st	Maloja x	Browning	20,837
Feb. 7th	Mantua	Hignett	10,946
14th	Comorin*	Cartright	16,249
21st	Viceroy of India	Ohlson	19,648
28th	Naldera x	Harrison	16,068
Mar. 7th	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
14th	Macedonia*	Dickinson	11,120
21st	Ranpura	Furlong	16,601
28th	Narkunda x	Parker	16,572
April 4th	Ranchi*	Brooks	16,650
11th	Moldavia §	Allin	16,556
18th	Macedonia*	Dickinson	11,120
25th	Viceroy of India	Ohlson	19,648
May 2nd	Mooltan x	Morton	20,952
9th	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
16th	Chitral x	Siggers	15,248
23rd	Macedonia	Dickinson	11,120
30th	Maloja x	Browning	20,837
June 6th	Salwa	Britten	10,986

Sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

"SPIRITUAL
This brief h
party through from Australia.
or, through from China.
of th limited accommodation
an by passengers from India.
xtent a steamer carrying 1st Saanced and 3rd Cabin passenprecise p
ir chief "To Marseilles only.
mmunis
c party. ese steamers will call at
ribed ICO after leaving Marseilles.
edly nagers can be booked to Mo
es are he fares being those in force
ng "rev. Bombay and Marseilles.
er, when EDUCED FARES FROM
as to the MBAY TO EUROPE.
made, t TO LONDON.

	1st Saloon. A	B	C	D
Thistle	£82	£8	£72	£62
in turn	161	144	126	108

	2nd Saloon A	B
ngle	£56	£50
eturn	98	89

TO MARSEILLES.

	1st Saloon. A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£53
Return	147	130	116	102

	2nd Saloon. A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be nged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

e "MOLDAVIA" 16,556 Tons, rying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 20th March, ue Bombay April 3rd.

The "STRATHNAVER" a new steamer of 21,100 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
Nov. 20th	DUMANA	8,427
Dec. 11th	DOMALA	8,422
1931. Mar. 26th	DUMANA	8,427
Apl. 16th	DOMALA	8,429

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:

Bombay to Plymouth	Single	Return
A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

About.		
Nov. 16th	Mirzapore*	Straits, China & Japan
21	RANCHI	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec. 5	MALOJA	Colombo & Australia.
19	COMORIN	Colombo, China & Japan.
1931. Jan. 2	NALDERA	Colombo & Australia.
16	MALWA	Colombo, China & Japan.
30	Narkunda	Colombo, & Australia.
Feb. 13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
27	MOOLTAN	Colombo & Australia.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the first Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailing approximately every month. Fares £74 to £000.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Nov.		
14th	Varela	K'chi, Bushire, M'rah & B'rah.
15th	CHAKLA	K'chi via P'Bunder, Dwarka, C'Mandvi at 9 a.m.
17th	VITA	K'chi via P'bunder C'Mandvi & Port Okha 10 a.m.
19th	Bankura	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports via Verawal & Mangalore.
19th	Karapara	E. & S. Africa via P'Bunder

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs. Friday, Saturdays every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departur
Borneo Maru	9th Nov.	20th Nov.
Shunko Maru	24th Nov.	8th Dec.
Honolulu Maru	9th Dec.	23rd Dec.
Sumatra Maru	25th Dec	

For particulars apply to:— OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED (Incorporated in Japan). Phone Nos. 21180 and 21671 Telegrams:—"SHOSEN" Box No. 636.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN,

B. L. THOSAR

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

136-137, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 22027.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K.

LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Kamo Maru	9000	...	@19 Nov
*Tottori Maru	6974	18 Nov.	27 Nov.
Katori Maru	10000	...	@3 Dec
*Yamagata Maru	8507	30 Nov.	1 Dec.
xIyo Maru	6961	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kashima Maru	8650	...	@16 Dec
Yasukuni Maru	12000	...	@26 Dec
*Calcutta Maru	6339	16 Dec.	28 Dec.
*Tenyushima Maru	4646	18 Dec.	24 Dec
xKaga Maru	8860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
Hakone Maru	10500	...	@13 Jan.
Suwa Maru	11000	....	@27 Jan.
*Tokushima Maru	6976	17 Jan.	30 Jan

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushimi Maru	11000	27 Nov.	14 Dec
Hakozaki Maru	10500	10 Dec.	27 Dec
Terukuni Maru	12000	23 Dec.	8 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons.	From Hong kong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru	12000	11 Dec.	17 Dec.
Taiyo Maru	12000	21 Dec.	28 Dec
Tatsuta Maru	22000	1 Jan.	7 Jan.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Phone Nos. 20279 and 20782. Telegrams: "YUSEN."

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Bombay City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the Age of 18. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1928.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Rooms per W. Life	1000 p. a. Rs. 22-1/2
Bonus	Rs. 18
Strength: Reserves (1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,00,000. (2) Total unabsorbed Reserves Rs. 2,42,170.	
RATIO of (2) to (1)	22 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For Agency and other particulars please apply.

Zig Zag

CIGARETTE PAPERS

IN THE HANDY PACKING

Each paper you take leaves the next ready semi-transparent. Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.

The Best in the Papers

AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGES.

Heavy Short Covering On Improved Wall-Street

TRADE RELUCTANT TO FOLLOW IMPROVEMENT

Bombay, Nov. 13.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market ruled very firm on active short covering influenced by firmness of Wall Street. Increased selling pressure resulted in a decline of 13 points during the early part of the day but later on prices advanced 41 points from the lowest level reached. The market closed at a net rise of 24 to 22 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 25 points to 11.25c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 36 to 38 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 36 points.

Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 11 points. There was some scattered business but later on prices declined on increased selling and easier New York opening cables. The market closed at a net rise of 5 to 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 6 points to 6.02 and sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures advanced 2 to 3 points and Egyptian prices rose 5 points.

GERMAN COTTON INDUSTRY DURING OCTOBER.

In the German cotton industry during October business continued to be restricted.

On the Bremen market raw cotton is quoted at 12.32 American cents per British pound weight, compared with 11.58 cents on October 9th. The stock of raw cotton totals 398,609 bales, compared with 207,385 bales a month ago. Yarns, weaving 20's, are quoted at prices ranging from 1.92 to 1.98 marks per kilo, compared with 2.00 to 2.06 marks on October 9th. Cretonne is quoted at 37.0 to 38.0 pfennings per metre, compared with 37.8 to 38.8 pfennings on October 9th.—Reuter.

LARGE STOCK OF UNTENDERABLE COTTON.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

We said, the trade realises that most of the well-known bearish factors are now discounted, though any rapid advance will lose its support. Much now depends upon Indian political situation and given good-will the trade must gradually recover from the present severe depression. Some doubt was entertained as to Government's reduction in its last estimate but this is confirmed by smaller ginnings. It must also be remembered that the present stocks in America contain a large percentage of untenderable cotton and with the present Southern delivery, it is essential for merchants in the South to protect themselves and hold back a greater proportion of tenderable crop in order to cover "future" contracts. Unlike previous seasons this year most of the cotton has been sold by farmers and Co-operatives on "Sellers Call" instead of "Buyers Option" which enables the holder to refuse deliveries in extreme weakness and thereby forcing shippers to fix up sellers prices. In view of the near approacph of December New York tenders and the acreage question still a good way off, we do not think any sustained advance likely at present but we prefer to operate on the "bull" side buying on set-backs with a view to taking quick profits."

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York January Highest 11.33 (2-25 p.m.) Lowest 10.92 (11-57 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

3-45 p.m.: New York market advanced on short covering, scarcity of contracts and better Stock.

Reuter's cable: New York market early declined on pressure of selling, but rallied later on strength of Wall St. and covering by shorts.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKET.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal 5.31

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 204/ equal 4.63

Difference 168 pts. equal Rs. 74/

New York May (Close) 11.81 equal 5.90

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 204/ equal 4.63

Difference 127 pts. equal Rs. 56/

Liverpool New York.

(At Liverpool close) Jan. 86, May 82 (American points).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool. Wall Street and shorts covering on better stock market.

New York. Advance caused by room traders covering shorts in sympathy with stock market. Hedge selling light. Short covering.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Nov. 12.

December	11.14 plus .26
January	11.33 plus .24
Dec. (New Contract)	11.13 plus .23
Jan. (New Contract)	11.29 plus .24
Mar. (New Contract)	11.85 plus .32
May (New Contract)	11.82 plus .24
July (New Contract)	11.94 plus .22
Middling Spot	11.25 plus .25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Nov. 12.

December	11.14 plus .36
January	11.31 plus .38
Middling Spot	10.90 plus .36

NEW YORK.
New York, Nov. 12.

New York, 11-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

January (New Contract)	10.94
March (New Contract)	11.21
May (New Contract)	11.46

New York, Noon Call:—

January (New Contract)	10.94
March (New Contract)	11.23
May (New Contract)	11.47

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Nov. 12.

Day's Receipts at all U. P. Ports 52,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 7,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 12.

	Opening.	Closing.
November		5.77 plus .02
December		5.83 plus .04
January	5.96	5.90 plus .04
February		5.94 plus .04
March	6.00	6.03 plus .05
April		6.07 plus .05
May	6.19	6.14 plus .05
June		6.18 plus .05
July	6.29	6.23 plus .05
August		6.28 plus .05
September		6.28 plus .05
October	6.40	6.33 plus .05
November		6.38 plus .05
Middling Spot		6.02 plus .06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Nov. 12.

Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 100 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 12.

Scinde, Fully Good	3.90
Scinde, Fine	4.15
Scinde, Superfine	4.25
Bengal, Good	3.85
Bengal, Fully Good	3.90
Bengal, Fine	4.15
Oomra, Good	3.85
Oomra, Fully Good	4.15
Oomra, Fine	4.45
Broach, Fully Good	4.50
Broach, Fine	4.75
Broach Superfine	5.00

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 12.

November	8.78
December	8.72
January	8.75
March	8.86
May	9.00
July	9.14
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	9.80

AMERICAN COTTON CONSUMPTION.

—:o:—

U. S. A. Mills

Garside estimates U. S. A. Mills consumption of American Cotton 441,000 Bales indicate a rate of 18,000 Bales a day for the month of October. The Government estimate for September was 394,000 Bales.

ANOTHER BEAR DRIVE IN LINSEED.

—:o:—

Financial Crisis In Argentine.

UNSAFE TO KEEP SHORT

Bombay, Nov. 13.

A cable received from London today states that the Financial trouble in Argentine has caused depression in Linseed and Wheat. We recommend our friends to secure profits on sales. We do not recommend "short" sales on current prices even though financial trouble may carry the decline further.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Dec. close at 5/4s. 3/8d.—1-1/8d.
Mar. close at 5/4 1/8d.—7/8d.
May close at 5/4 7/8d.—1d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Dec. per bushel dol. 72 up 2-1/4.
Mar. per bushel dol. 74-1/2 up 1-1/4.
May per bushel dol. 76-1/2 up 1.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

Nov. 12.15—80.
Feb. 11.05—83.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 13.

Despite a rise of 25 points in New York Futures, the local market ruled quiet to-day owing to disappointment created by the opening speeches at the Round Table Conference which met yesterday at London. The market was expected to open at Rs. 204/ for Broach A/M. delivery but owing to the presence of selling orders the market opened at Rs. 203/ and declined to Rs 202/4. At this level short covering saved the market from a further fall and prices recorded slight improvement to Rs. 202/12. Liverpool opened quiet but steady. At a rise of 13 points. The market closed half an hour earlier owing to the convictions of the War Council members. Closing rates at 5 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M 203
Oomra D/J. 168
Bengal D/J. 141/4

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

100	Ralli Bros	Wun 161
100	A. Damodar	Manavadar 193
100	A. Damodar	Porbandar 192
124	Bombay & Co.	Sailu 157
100	Nisbo & Co.	Porbandar 180
100	Moon Mill	Dibai New 155
100	Vasanji Karamshi	Hansi 155½
150	Vasanji Karamshi	Khurja 153½
100	Vasanji Karamshi	Aligarh 153½
100	Nisbo & Co	Sapur 177
100	Currimbhai	Palej 191
100	Chatarbhuj Jetha	Ujjain 174

DR. NUNAN CHARGED WITH ASSSAULT

—:o:—

Magistrate Orders Issue Of Notice.

Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Bombay, ordered on Wednesday, the issue of notice on Dr. W. Nunan, Police Surgeon, against whom a complaint of assault and insult was filed by Dr. W. H. R. Murray, alias Amarnath Arya, a journalist.

In his complaint, Dr. Murray stated that on Wednesday (November 5), himself and Mr. B. G. Horniman, another journalist, were present at Chowpatti when the police were chasing the crowds. They noticed a European gentleman knocking down a young boy. Shortly after the European gentleman and himself happened to have a conversation in the course of which the complainant, expressed his surprise at the "brutalities." The reply came: "Why do you not go and tell this to the Commissioner of Police." To this, the complainant remarked that he should himself go and report all the brutalities of the police as well as his own brave act.

The complainant further alleged that thereupon, the European gentleman observed: "Who do you think you are talking to" and came towards him and without any warning, struck him with a clenched fist on his right collar bone. At that juncture, Mr. Horniman intervened and told the European gentleman, "Now, Dr. Nunan, you had better behave yourself. We do not want any violence from you." It was then that the complainant knew that the European gentleman was Dr. Nunan.

The complainant also alleged that Dr. Nunan told Mr. Horniman, "What does this bounder mean by speaking to me in that way."

QUESTION OF GOVT. SANCTION.

The Magistrate wished to know from Mr. Balubhai T. Desai (counsel for the complainant) in what capacity Dr. Nunan was present at Chowpatti. If he was present in the capacity of a public servant, the sanction of the Government was necessary under Section 197, Criminal Procedure Code before a prosecution was launched.

Mr. Desai submitted that Dr. Nunan was present as the head of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in Bombay.

Mr. Desai then filed a copy of the evidence of Dr. Nunan before the Coroner of Bombay on the inquest of Hargovind Lalji, leader of a Prabhat Pheri who met his death as the result of injuries received by him at Nori Bunder in connection with the dispersal of the Tilak Anniversary processionists on August 2. Counsel added that in the course of his evidence, Dr. Nunan had deposed that on that occasion, as on a previous occasions when lathi charges were made he was present in the capacity as the head of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

The Magistrate remarked that the point for consideration was whether Dr. Nunan was present at Chowpatti in his private or public capacity. He ordered notice to be issued on Dr. Nunan.

A SETTLED FACT.

—:o:—

Dr. Sanyal's Appointment Vetoed

ON OTHER THAN ACADEMIC GROUNDS

It is definitely learnt that the controversy between the University of Calcutta and the Government of Bengal regarding the appointment of Dr. Nalinakshya Sanyal, M. A., Ph. D. (London), as a lecturer in the post-graduate Commerce Department, has reached its final stage, the Government of Bengal having expressed its determination to stand by its former decision vetoing the appointment "on other than academic grounds."

It will be remembered that shortly after his return from Europe, a little more than a year ago, Dr. Sanyal was appointed on the staff of the Calcutta University to teach Economics of Transport. Dr. Sanyal has been for a long time an active member of the Congress Committee in Bengal as also of several Social Service and Youth Associations and was arrested and convicted as a leader of the Anti-Simon demonstration in London, in May, 1929. The Government and its letter No. 308 Education, dated, Calcutta, the 25th January 1930, declared "the appointment objectionable on other than academic grounds".

The University of Calcutta was taken by surprise as this happened to be the first and only instance of the Minister-in-charge interferring with the internal administration of the affairs of the University, although technically he had the authority to do so under an old Regulation. The Executive Committee of the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, approached the Syndicate which, in its turn asked the Government to reconsider the decision.

In the meanwhile several members of the Legislative Council took up Dr. Sanyal's cause and spoke strongly to the Hon'ble the Minister-in-charge of Education whereupon the Minister promised to reconsider the question.

Dr. Sanyal assured the University authorities that he would not allow his politics to get the better of his duties as a teacher.

The Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) communicated their final decision in the matter by their letter No. 904 of the 16th of October, 1930, saying that the Government "regret they are unable to reconsider their decision."—"Amrit Bazar Patrika."

CALCUTTA PROCESSION, Prohibitory Order Defied

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

Procession of about 300 men organised by the Bengal Civil Disobedience Council paraded distance of about mile in North Calcutta this afternoon in defiance of the prohibitory order and held a meeting which was addressed by the President of the Council. Several other processions started from different parts of the city most of which were dispersed by police. About 45 arrests were made and several persons were slightly injured as the result of a lathi charge.—A. P.

Volunteers Sentenced For Picketing.

—:o:—

Charged with assisting the operations of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Manohar Ramshankar, a Congress volunteer who was arrested while picketing the shop of Messrs. Ahmuty and Co. was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday to a term of six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default further six weeks imprisonment.

"Advance" Offices Searched.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

Offices of "Advance" founded by Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta were searched this evening in connection with the report on the Bengal National Militia appearing in to-day's issue. A manuscript of the report was seized.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Conference Procedure Committee sat privately in the afternoon. Proceedings will be reported to the Conference.—Reuter.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1930.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

IN PRINT AND PICTURE.

—:o:—

British Press On King's Speech.

R. T. C. EXPLORING AN UNKNOWN ROAD.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

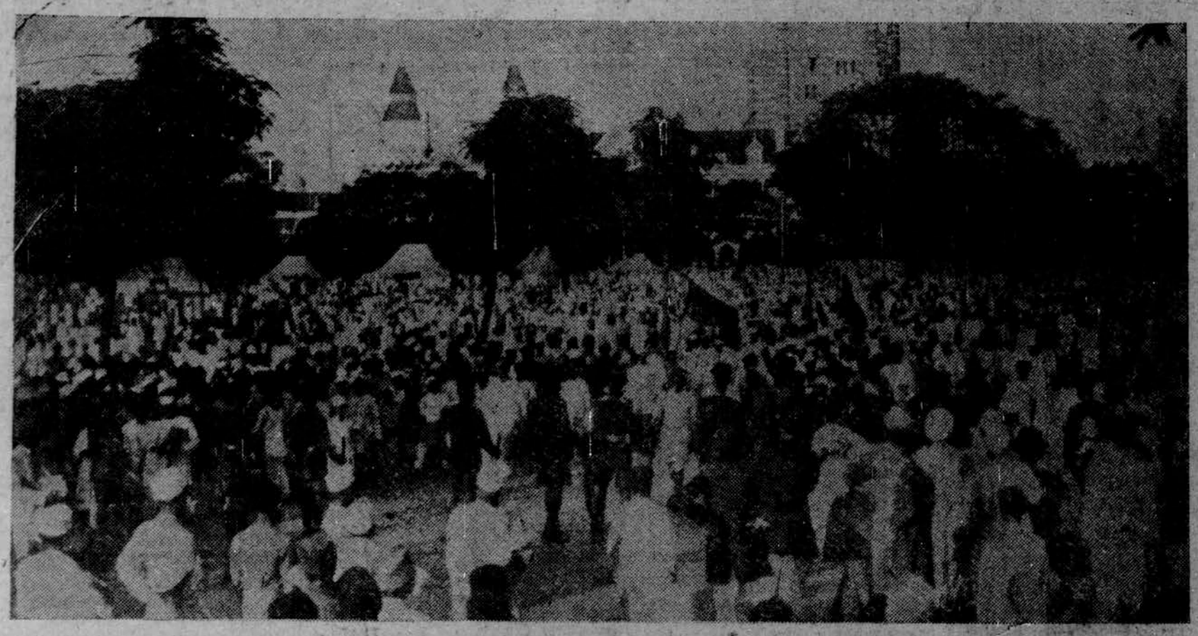
The opening of the Round Table Conference is the main subject of attention in print and picture in to-day's journals. Striking illustrations are published of the Historic ceremony in the Royal Gallery and of the outstanding Indian men and women delegates. Leading articles are couched in sympathetic terms, as is apparent from the appended extracts.

The "Times" is confident that the sentiments expressed in the King's speech will strike a responsive note in India, even among not a few of those who have latterly refused the British R... its co-operation. Prominent points are picked out from other speeches, particular reference being made to Rt. Hon. Sastris which is described as a model of good feeling and good sense. The Paper concludes.—"The Delegates are following an unknown road, unguided by historical precedent and knowing only that difficulties await them, but they have begun their progress in a spirit which promises well for their safe arrival."

The "Daily Telegraph" expresses the opinion that the Princes' sympathy with the movement from which they were accustomed to hold aloof until recently, combined with their declarations of loyalty to the Crown and insistence on the permanence of the British connection indicate the direction in which the Conference may most hopefully look for a measure of real success. It remains to be seen whether the atmosphere of magnanimity with which the Conference opened can be transferred to those in India, of whom the British Indian delegates, are only in very loose sense, representative.

The "News Chronicle" in a personal appeal to the leaders drives home the argument that however relatively unimportant their occupation and town may be, the condition of India is a matter of material concern to them and therefore urges them to study the Conference reports in order to understand what Indians want.

A slightly discordant note sounded by the "Morning Post" which fastens on the remarks of Mr. Jinnah and Rt. Hon. Sastri with reference to Dominion Status and says that their claims go beyond anything advised by the Simon Commission.—Reuter.



"Chronicle" Photo

A view of the procession which was stopped by armed police near Tata Palace, on its way to the Secretariat.

PROPERTY ATTACHED

—:o:—

More Seizures Expected.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DAKOR, Nov. 11.

Mr. Chandulal, Sub-Inspector of Dakor went to the 9th instant the house of Sjt. Ambalal Chunilal to recover a fine of Rs. 20 and removed cash of 20 after breaking open the lock of his house, in attachment the house of Sjt. Dalwadi was visited on the 10th instant to recover a fine of Rs. 30 and all the utensils in the house were taken away along with a cradle belonging to his neighbour.

The Police attached on the 11th instant the shop of Sjt. Dahyabhai to recover a fine of Rs. 15 and took away cash from his counter. Similarly Rs. 50 were removed from the counter of one volunteer named Harilal.

From the houses of two women picketers named Kashi and Dhanlakshmi to recover a fine of Rs. 30 each, gold and valuable articles were seized.

It is likely that more seizures will be made in a day or two.

"Chronicle" Photo

Women of all classes and creeds joined the women's takli procession in Bombay on Wednesday. The above is a close-up of the vanguard

No-Tax Campaign In Godhra.

(From Our Correspondent.)

GODHRA, Nov. 11.

In the taluka of Godhra 36 villages had passed resolutions not to pay land revenue dues. Five more villages, Rajaita, Demli, Suviad, Dungarpur and Motal, have joined and passed similar resolutions not to pay revenue dues. The total list has thus gone upto 41.

EXTRA POLICE.

Dr. Manecklal Shah, the "dictator" of the district, and Sjt. Ramprasad Vyas, Secretary of the taluka, are touring the villages of the taluka. The officials are making brisk preparation for collecting the revenue dues. Extra 100 policemen have already arrived. Warrants on 15 workers have been issued, of whom five were arrested on the 10th instant. The police are after them, but on account of the workers leaving one village after another in quick succession, the police are not able to overtake them, and arrest them.

Six picketers on liquor shops were arrested on the 9th instant.

Of the volunteers arrested eight days back, two are sentenced to three months' each and four are sentenced to four months' each.

The total number of persons jailed is 121.

"Chronicle" Photo

Thousands of women joined a monster procession in Bombay on Wednesday. It was a veritable sea of white and orange coloured saris.

CONGRESS ARRESTED AT MUDDEBSHAL

Library Raided By Police

MUDDOBIHAL COMMITTEE ARRESTED.

DHARWAR, Nov. 12.

Messrs. Masarguppi Doddihal Deshpande Mugali and Padki, all pleaders of Muddobihal in Bijapur District, (the first-named being a Government pleader) were arrested on a charge of being office-bearers of Muddobihal Taluka Congress Committee, which has been declared an unlawful association. Six volunteers were also arrested.—A. P.

(From A Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Nov. 12.

Doctor Kabbur the new Dictator of Karnataka Province addressed the pubic meeting announcing programme of work.

This morning a new Provincial Congress Committee office was opened in the presence of a large gathering.

The National Flag was hoisted. Amongst 27 organisations declared illegal, Tilak Granthalaya is a library of books. It was absolutely non-political.

At Dharwar along with the Congress Office the office of the "Karmaveer" was raided and property taken away. The "Karmaveer" office is not declared illegal.

MR. PATEL SUFFERING FROM ABDOMINAL TROUBLE.

—:o:—

Further Loss In Weight.

AMBALA, Nov. 8.

It is reported that Mr. Patel's weight has gone down still further and that he has lost 10 lbs.

Besides piles and hernia from which he is suffering he has also contracted abdominal trouble. The medical treatment is far from satisfactory, it is stated, his abdominal trouble has not yet been diagnosed.

As regards his piles it did not give him any trouble for the last ten years. But the trouble has reoccurred after he was sent to prison. A suggestion has been made that in view of his steadily declining health, the Government should appoint a Board of efficient physicians who should examine him and give him proper treatment.

Mr. Patel is virtually undergoing a solitary confinement in view of the fact that rarely any "A" class prisoner has come to Ambala Jail. It is thought reasonable that he should be transferred to a better jail where he can have satisfactory arrangement of association, food and treatment.

The jail authorities have not yet changed their position as regards the question of his interviews and letters.—A. P. I.

Dinners Galore For R. T. C. Delegates.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Mrs. Arthur Henderson gave a dinner in honour of the wives of the delegates and members of the Round Table Conference.

The delegates were entertained at a private dinner by the Government at Lancaster House. Subsequently, they attended the Government Reception at which there was a brilliant representative gathering. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Miss Ishbel MacDonald received the guests.—Reuter.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

—:o:—

WILL MUNICIPALITY VOTE ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR?

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 11.

The question of giving an address to the Governor of Bombay has again cropped up in the city. There is considerable stir in the political circles of the city which comes up for consideration by the city municipality on Friday and it is felt that it would be extremely inadvisable to vote an address to the Governor in the present circumstances.

DEGRADED TO LOWER CLASS.

During the past three or four days, persistent news is coming from the Yeravda prison that, many persons, particularly from Satara, who were given the A and B classes, have been degraded from those to B and C respectively. Mr. R. G. Soman, the leader of Satara district, has been, it is reported, put into B class, though he was given A class by the convicting Magistrate. For one month he had been in the A class, but now he has been put in B Mr. Soman is old and suffers from weak-eye. He was an M.L.C. has served on many Committees of the Council and particularly of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee. Another notable lowering of the class is that of Mr. S. V. Bhide. He was in the B class. He is a B.A. LL.B. and yet he has been put into the lowest class. Many rich men, and other pleaders from Satara, Wai and other places have been, it is understood, degraded from the higher to the lower class.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Indian Medical Association, Poona Branch, broke new ground in holding a series of lectures on Indian medicine and Ayurveda by well-known doctors and vaidyas. Among the lecturers were Vaidya Kavde Shastri, Dr. G. D. Apte, Dr. M. V. Apte, Mr. Babasaheb Patwardhan, Vaidya Apte Shastri, Vaidya Gangadhar Shastri Joshi. The several aspects of Ayurveda were analysed and growing co-operation between the Vaidyas and the Doctors was urged for the further development of Ayurveda.

MR. D. V. GOKHALE.

It is expected that Mr. D. V. Gokhale will be released from the Thana Jail on the 20th instant. It has been decided by several institutions with which he was connected to give him a welcome at the Railway station.

RETURN OF SECURITIES.

It is reliably known that the District Magistrate at Poona has ordered the press-securities from the "Kesari" and the "Mahratta" to be returned to the papers. In all three securities worth Rs. 5,500 were deposited by the Institution with the Government.

PROFESSOR BEATEN IN CLASS ROOM

Allegation Against Lahore Police.

LAHORE, Nov. 10.

Prof. Sant Ram Sayal of the D. A. V. College, Lahore, who was beaten in his class room on the 8th October, 1930 when the Police entered the premises of the College, wrote the following letter to the Principal:—

Sir,—As I was sitting in my class (Room No. 21) at 11o'clock some policemen led by two European Officers, whom I can recognise, entered the room without my permission and began indiscriminately and mercilessly to beat the students in my class. On my remonstrance they showered lathi blows on me, while I was sitting on my dais. I received about a dozen lathi blows on various parts of my body. There were about ten policemen in my room. On my further protests one of the policemen said: "This is our day." I have reported the matter to you verbally and now I enter this report in writing for any necessary action that you may like to take.

(Sd.) SANT RAM SAYAL.

MEDICAL REPORT.

The following is the medical report of Lieut. Col. G. S Sodhi, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon, Lahore, who examined Prof. Sayal:—

I examined Mr. Sant Ram Sayal, Professor of the D. A. V. College Lahore, on the 9th October, 1930, at 7 p. m. at his residence at Ganpat Road, Lahore, and found the following injuries:

1. Contusion with swelling at the back of the left thigh at the junction of its upper and middle third. There are two linear bruises on the swelling each measuring 3X"X¼", parallel with each other running obliquely from below upwards and backwards.

2. Contusion with swelling 3½" X½" on the outer side of the left leg 3½" below the left head of tibia.

3. Contusion ¾"X3" on the left buttock just over ischial prominence. There is another contusion indefinite in outline just on the inner or sacral side of this contusion.

4. There is a faint bruise with swelling on the right flank just above the iliac crest 2"X½" running obliquely from the front backwards and downwards.

5. Contused swelling over the left buttock near the iliac crest. There are two linear bruises over the swelling almost parallel with each other one 6"X½" and the other 5" X½".

6. Swelling over the left wrist joint over the radial side of the back.

1. Swelling over the left elbow at the back 4"X3½".

8. Abrasion ½" X½" with swelling over the back of the right hand.

Injuries are simple and are caused by a blunt weapon.

(Sd.) G. S. SODHI, Lt: Col.
I. M. S. Civil Surgeon,
Lahore.

KHALSA COLLEGE BOMB CASE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Oct. 12.

In the course of an appeal Justice Jai Lal upheld the conviction but reduced the sentence of Varindra and other young men to that already undergone. These youngmen were convicted for picketing colleges on the 8th October.

The appeal of Ujargarsingh who was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Amritsar in the Khalsa College Bomb case came up for hearing before a Division Bench consisting of Justice Dulipsingh and Gordon Walker. Mr. Bewan Raman arguing on behalf of the petitioner, submitted that the statements of prosecution witnesses were contradictory to each other and could not be relied upon. The hearing is adjourned.

'VACATE UPPER STOREY!'

—:o:—

Lady Vidyagauri Writes To Collector.

PREVIOUSLY RENTED BY GUJERAT P. C. C.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 12.

Lady Vidyagauri one of the trustees of the Sausar Sudhara Hall the upper storey of which was rented by the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee which has now been declared unlawful has written to the Collector to vacate the upper storey which has been taken possession of by the Government.—A. P.

INTER-IMPERIAL TRADE.

Specific Proposals To Be Examined.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Head of Delegations to the Imperial Conference hope to conclude to-morrow the consideration of the report of the Economic Committee. Closest secrecy has hitherto been maintained, but it is understood that Mr. Bennett's ten per cent. offer will not be accepted, and the heads are examining all alternative proposals to improve inter-Imperial trade. The original idea of the quota proposal appears to have undergone some modification, with the result that specific proposals as regards wheat and other products have given way to the enunciation of the general principle that no Dominion is likely to accept. Reuter.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by SORABJI PALONJI KAPADIA and edited by SYED ABDUL LAH BREL... at the ...